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association. The library includes the most complete collection of periodicals and society publications, both American and foreign, and reports of schools in existence. Of special interest to those engaged in research work are a card catalog of more than 50,000 deaf children admitted into special schools in the United States during the nineteenth century; manuscripts containing authentic information concerning 4,471 marriages of persons deaf from childhood and the special schedules of the deaf used by the Census office in 1900 containing detailed information about 89,271 persons returned as deaf or deaf and dumb in the twelfth census of the United States.

Collections of books for the blind are to be found at the National Library for the Blind, Miss Etta J. Giffin, director. A Vaughan press has recently been installed and the printing of books for the blind is now a part of the regular work of the library. All of the operations are conducted by blind persons engaged at regular salaries. There is a reading room for the blind at the Library of Congress in charge of Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, and at the Soldiers' Home library there are daily readings for the blind.

The Miller library at Forest Glen, Md., while not strictly within the District of Columbia, should be mentioned in connection with Washington libraries. It was the private library of J. De Witt Miller, the original of Leon Vincent's essay, "The bibliotaph." Mr. Miller's books were literally buried in various places until finally in 1901 his friends, Mr. and Mrs. John Irving Cassidy, built a library for him at the National Park Seminary at Forest Glen, Md. There are about 22,000 volumes in the library, including many association books and autographed copies. Mr. Miller was a devoted Johnsonian, and collected everything relating to Johnson and his biographer. Since Mr. Miller's death in 1912 the library has been used by the students of the seminary, who are given a course of twenty hours per week in the

use of the library and in library methods.

The Library of Congress has been described so well and so often that a detailed account of it is not called for here. It will not be amiss, however, to refer to a few important recent developments of its special collections. The music division, under the direction of Mr. O. G. T. Sonneck, takes rank with the finest musical libraries in the world—with the collection in the British Museum, the collection in the Royal Conservatory of Music in Brussels, and the collections at Berlin and St. Petersburg. The map division, under Mr. P. Lee Phillips, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, also ranks among the most complete in the world. It contains 390,489 sheet maps, 5,193 atlases and 404 manuscripts. The division of manuscripts, with the papers of most of the presidents and of a great many public men, is of primary interest to all students investigating the source material for the history of our country. At the present time the prints division, which already contains 260,000 pieces, is being developed by Dr. Rice, professor emeritus of Williams College.

## SECOND GENERAL SESSION

The second general session was called to order by President Anderson Tuesday evening, May 26, at the Continental Memorial Hall.

The following reports of officers and committees were submitted, nearly all of them being in print and read only by title.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

The secretary has the honor to submit herewith his fourth annual report on the work at the executive office and the fifth report since the establishment of headquarters in Chicago. It is our pleasant duty once more to record sincere appreciation of the excellent quarters so generously and gratuitously furnished to the Association by the directors of the Chicago public library, which we have occu-

pied since the autumn of 1909. As heretofore, free light, free heat, and free janitor service have been supplied in addition to the use of a large and commodious room containing 2,000 square feet of space. During the past summer the walls and ceiling were cleaned and redecorated by the Chicago public library.

**Work at the Executive Office**—The work at headquarters has been conducted along similar lines as in previous years. Activities may be roughly grouped as follows:

(a) Editing and publishing the official Bulletin, issued bi-monthly, through which the membership is kept informed of the plans and work of the Association and its committees. One number is entirely devoted to the Proceedings of the annual meeting, and another to the Handbook, containing lists of officers, committees, members, etc.

(b) Editing and publishing the A. L. A. Booklist, a monthly guide to the selection and purchase of the best of the current books. This work is conducted by an editor (Miss May Masse) and a corps of assistants, who devote their entire time to this periodical.

(c) Publishing and sale of all publications of the Association.

(d) Correspondence on all phases of library work, the executive office acting, so far as it is able, as a clearing house of library information.

(e) Co-operation with the Association committees, library commissions, state library associations and library clubs and other national educational and civic associations.

(f) Promoting better library architecture by collecting and loaning plans of library buildings.

(g) Promoting general publicity of the aims and activities of the Association and library work at large.

Section (d), Correspondence, is by far the heaviest single feature of the work

and very properly so. During the year about 21,000 letters have been mailed from the office, in addition to about 20,000 pieces of circular matter, and the publications which have been sold.

**Membership**—When the Handbook was printed last September there were 2,563 members in the Association, of whom 372 were institutional, 2,087 personal, and the balance honorary members, life fellows, or life members. Since the first of the year the customary vigorous and steady campaign for new members has been conducted. Special efforts have been directed to library trustees in the endeavor to convince them that library membership in the national Association for the libraries in their care is desirable. This has resulted in securing thus far 45 additional institutional members. In March a circular addressed to library trustees, inviting them personally to join the Association, was sent to all the principal library boards of the country through the medium of the librarian. Only about a dozen trustees, however, have joined the Association as a result of this appeal. Since the first of the year 191 new personal members have been enrolled, making a total of 236 new members, institutional and personal, since the printing of the 1913 Handbook. Judging from past experience, from 100 to 150 will probably join between now and the close of the Washington conference and from 150 to 200 persons will allow their membership to lapse. Thus the approximate number of members in the 1914 Handbook will probably be about 2,750. We look forward to the day when we shall have fully 3,000 members. We hoped to attain this result in 1914; now we still hope for its achievement in 1915. Members of the Association have been most helpful in recommending library friends for membership. This we appreciate, for additional members mean additional funds for prosecuting the work of the Association, and we trust the members will continue to assist us in increasing the roll.

**Publicity**—Increased efforts for publicity have been made this past year. Mr. W. H. Kerr, who is much interested in the subject, presented, at request of the president and the secretary, a report to the Council at their mid-winter meeting. The president later appointed a committee on publicity, consisting of Messrs. F. C. Hicks, W. H. Kerr and G. F. Bowerman. This committee has engaged an experienced newspaper man who has aided in preparing news material and getting it on the wires and in the press, and who will serve the Association until the close of the Washington conference. The executive Board made an appropriation of \$100 for publicity work at their January meeting. The secretary has sent out several circular letters to libraries asking co-operation in securing news and in getting it in the hands of the newspapers. The Publicity committee, through Dr. George F. Bowerman, secured the preparation and publication of a series of five syndicated articles on library work, written by the well-known correspondent, Frederic J. Haskin. Miss Plummer made a plea at the Council meeting in January for a campaign of publicity through magazines and we hope some magazine articles on library work may result. In addition to these extra features the secretary has as usual sent material at various times to a selected list of newspapers and periodicals throughout the United States and Canada.

**Field Work**—The field work of the secretary during the past year has included attendance and addresses at the Ohio Library Association conference at Oberlin, October 7-10; the North Carolina Library Association conference at Washington, N. C., November 5-6; the Arkansas Library Association meeting at Pine Bluff, Ark., April 2-3; lectures on the work of the Association to the University of Illinois Library School, the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, the summer

library schools of the Connecticut Library Commission, the Iowa Library Commission, the University of Wisconsin, and to the District of Columbia Library Club; and several informal talks in Chicago and vicinity.

The transference of the editorial work of the A. L. A. Booklist from Madison to the A. L. A. office in Chicago was made in the summer of 1913 and by erecting suitable partitions in the large room occupied by the Association very comfortable and convenient quarters have been provided.

We need more plans of new types of library buildings. Some effort has been made by correspondence and direct personal request to secure these. The office will appreciate and can use to advantage any good plans which librarians, trustees, or architects feel disposed to donate.

The secretary has been making an effort to secure a photograph of every ex-president of the Association. Eleven have been secured thus far, and these have been framed and hung on the walls at headquarters. Group pictures of eight or ten conferences have also been donated and these have also been hung. Particular mention must be made of the gift from Mr. Henry M. Utley of framed groups of San Francisco, 1891, Denver, 1895, and several other interesting and valuable unframed photographs of early conferences and post-conference parties.

The various committees of the Association, standing and special, have been active in discharging their assigned duties, and the secretary has co-operated with them in all ways possible, but as each committee reports from time to time to the proper authorities the relation of this committee work does not fall within the province of the report of the secretary.

The duties at the headquarters office, as elsewhere stated in this report, include the executive work of the Publishing Board, which requires approximately one-half of the time of the secretary and his

staff. The particulars of this feature of the work of the office are told in the report of the Publishing Board.

**Necrology**—The Association has lost by death twelve members since the conference of a year ago. The list includes two ex-presidents of the Association; three prominent library trustees, one of whom was a trustee of the A. L. A. Endowment fund; a pioneer in library commission and extension activities; and others who had done faithful work in their respective fields and who will long be missed from our professional circle.

The list follows:

Eliphalet Wickes Blatchford, trustee of the Newberry and the John Crerar libraries from their foundation, and president of the former, and one of Chicago's oldest and most philanthropic citizens, died January 25, 1914. Member since 1878 (No. 162); attended conference of 1893.

John L. Cadwalader, president of the board of trustees of the New York public library, and a trustee of the old Astor library from 1879, died March 11, 1914. It was he who brought about the consolidation of the latter library with the Lenox library, and the Tilden Trust, and who induced the city to build the Fifth Avenue building. Member since 1906 (No. 3965); attended no conferences.

William George Eakins, chief librarian of the Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto, died December 21, 1913. Member since 1893 (No. 1082); attended conferences of 1893, 1903, 1912, and International, London, 1897.

Frank Avery Hutchins, first secretary of the Wisconsin free library commission, for years the inspirer of librarians and the pillar of library strength in Wisconsin, a pioneer in library extension, died January 26, 1914. Member since 1893 (No. 1173); attended conferences of 1893, 1896, 1898-1902, 1908 (8). See *Library Journal*, 39:204; *Public Libraries*, 19:109.

William C. Kimball, president of the board of trustees of the Passaic, N. J., public library, president of the New Jersey public library commission, and a trustee of the A. L. A. Endowment fund since 1908, died January 17, 1914. Mr. Kimball was a councillor of the A. L. A., 1905-10, and a member of several committees. Member since 1897 (No. 1629); attended conferences of 1897, 1902-08, 1912-13 (10). See *Library Journal* 39:110, 205; *Public Libraries*, 19:110.

Josephus Nelson Larned, for twenty years (1877-1897) chief librarian of the Buffalo public library; president of the A. L. A. 1893-94, presiding at the Lake Placid conference; and widely known as an historical scholar and writer, died August 15, 1913. Dr. Larned was a charter member of the A. L. A., joining in 1876 (No. 51). He attended 15 conferences, those of 1879, 1881-83, 1885-88, 1892, 1894, 1896-98, 1900, 1903.

Richard A. Lavell, assistant librarian of the Minneapolis public library, a young man of exceptional professional promise, died November 28, 1913. Member since 1908 (No. 5228); attended 1908 conference.

Elizabeth Cheever Osborn (Mrs. Lyman P.), librarian of the Peabody (Mass.) historical society, and a familiar and popular figure at our conferences and on our post-conference trips, died February 11, 1914. Member since 1900 (No. 2083); attended conferences of 1900, 1902-3, 1905-06, 1908-10, 1913 (9).

Joseph R. Parrott, president of the board of trustees of the Jacksonville, Fla., free public library, since its establishment, died in the summer of 1913. Member since 1911 (No. 5071). He attended no conferences.

Mary Abbie Richardson, assistant in the Wesleyan University library, Middletown, Conn., died December 8, 1913. Member since 1891 (No. 891); attended conferences of 1892-95, 1897, 1900 (6).

Reuben Gold Thwaites, superintendent of the Wisconsin historical society, author of many scholarly and popular books, widely known editor of historical documents, prominent in historical as well as library circles, president of the A. L. A., 1899-1900, died October 22, 1913. Member since 1889 (No. 756), life member since 1911; attended conferences of 1889, 1893-94, 1896, 1898-99, 1900-01, 1903-04, 1906, 1908-10, 1912-13 (16).

William Hopkins Tillinghast, for many years assistant librarian of Harvard College library, died August 22, 1913. Member since 1892 (No. 948); attended conferences of 1894, '96, '98, 1900, '02, '09.

The following persons formerly belonged to the Association but were not members at the time of their death:

Mrs. Martha H. G. Banks, member of the first class in Library School and employed in various eastern libraries, died September 23, 1913. Joined 1888 (No. 713); attended conferences of 1892, 1898, 1902.

Samuel A. Binion, author, translator, traveler, died January 8, 1914. Joined 1890 (No. 794) and attended conference of that year.

Marvin Davis Bisbee, formerly librarian

of Dartmouth College, died August 28, 1913. Joined 1890 (No. 820); attended conferences of 1890, 1898, 1902, 1909.

Minta I. Dryden, formerly librarian of Dayton (O.) public library, died July 29, 1913. Joined 1895 (No. 1372); attended no conferences.

Lucian Brainerd Gilmore, assistant librarian of the Detroit public library, died June 17, 1913. Joined 1891 (No. 905); attended conferences of 1891, 1898, 1902, 1907.

George W. Peckham, formerly librarian of the Milwaukee public library, died January 10, 1914. Joined 1896 (No. 1438); attended conferences of 1897, 1899, 1902-03, 1905-08.

William Marshall Stevenson, formerly librarian of the Allegheny Carnegie library, died January 11, 1914. Joined 1893 (No. 1151); attended conferences of 1893-94, 1897-98, 1901, and International, London, 1897.

Philip R. Uhler, formerly librarian of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., died October 21, 1913. Joined 1879 (No. 266); attended conferences of 1879, 1881, 1892.

GEORGE B. UTLEY,  
Secretary.

## AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

### Report of the Treasurer, January 1-April 30, 1914

#### Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Company, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1914.....	\$3,392.65
Headquarters collections .....	4,869.15
Trustees Endowment Fund, interest.....	175.00
Interest, January-April, 1914.....	22.17
	<hr/>
	\$8,458.97

#### Expenditures

Checks No. 52-56 (Vouchers No. 807-882, incl.).....\$3,302.95

Distributed as follows:

Bulletin .....	\$ 247.27
Conference .....	15.50
Committees .....	267.00

## Headquarters:

Salaries .....	1,700.00	
Additional services .....	205.15	
Supplies .....	251.65	
Miscellaneous .....	375.35	
Postage .....	187.69	
Travel .....	53.34	\$3,302.95

Balance Union Trust Co., Chicago.....	\$5,156.02
G. B. Utley, Balance, Nat. Bank of the Republic.....	250.00
Due from Publishing Board on 1913 account.....	500.00
Total balance.....	\$5,906.02

## James L. Whitney Fund

Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1913.....	\$126.76
Interest, January 1, 1914.....	1.83
Third installment, February 18, 1914.....	22.62
	\$151.21

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. RODEN,  
Treasurer.

Chicago, May 1, 1914.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE  
COMMITTEE

To the American Library Association:  
Ladies and Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the Finance committee submit the following report:

They have duly considered the probable income of the Association for the current year and estimate it at \$22,910.00; and have approved appropriations made by the Executive Board to that amount. The details of the estimated income and the appropriations are given in the January number of the Bulletin.

On behalf of the committee the chairman has audited the accounts of the Treasurer and of the Secretary as Assistant Treasurer. He has found that the receipts as stated by the Treasurer agree with the transfers of the Assistant Treasurer, with the cash accounts of the latter, and with the statements of transfers in the account of the Trustees, except that one installment of \$175.00 was

received so late that it was carried to the account for 1914. The expenditures as stated are accounted for by properly approved vouchers, and the balance shown as that in the Union Trust Company agrees with the bank statement of January 7th, 1914. The bank balances and petty cash of the Assistant Treasurer as stated agree with the bank books and petty cash balances. The accounts of the Assistant Treasurer have been found correct as cash accounts.

On behalf of the committee Mr. F. O. Poole has checked the securities now in the custody of the Trustees and he certifies that their figures are correct. He finds that at par value the bonds and other securities amount to \$102,500.00 for the Carnegie fund, and \$8,000.00 for the Endowment fund. He further certifies that they hold receipts for all expenditures given in their account.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the committee,

CLEMENT W. ANDREWS,  
Chairman.

# REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS

To the President and Members of the  
American Library Association:

The Trustees of the Endowment Fund of the American Library Association beg leave to submit the following statement of the accounts of their Trust—the Carnegie and General Funds—for the fiscal year ending January 15, 1914.

The only change in the investments is the addition of one United States Steel bond, which has been added to the Principal Account of the Endowment Fund. The Principal Account has now \$8,000 in United States Steel bonds. The Trustees were enabled to purchase this bond by the addition of new life memberships during 1913, but were obliged to borrow temporarily \$150 from the Surplus Fund, in the expectation that six more life memberships would soon be secured. All interest on the investments has been promptly paid.

The usual audit of the investments and accounts of the Trust was made by Mr.

Franklin O. Poole, librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, at the request of the chairman of the Finance committee of the American Library Association. Mr. Poole reports as follows: "I have examined the accounts of the Trustees of the Endowment Fund, as shown in the appended memoranda, and have found the same to be correct and in good order." He also examined the securities in the possession of the Trustees.

The Association has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. William C. Kimball, who had been the President of the Trustees of the Carnegie and Endowment Funds since October 1, 1909. He took a great interest in all matters relating to the investment and security of the Funds, and his loss will be severely felt by the surviving Trustees. It was a satisfaction and pleasure to work under his guidance.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. APPLETON,

EDWARD W. SHELDON,

Trustees Endowment Fund A. L. A.  
May 1, 1914.

## CARNEGIE FUND, PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

Cash donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie.....\$100,000.00

### Invested as follows:

June 1, 1908	5,000	4%	Amer. Tel. & Tel. Bonds.....	96½	\$ 4,825.00
June 1, 1908	10,000	4%	Amer. Tel. & Tel. Bonds.....	94¾	9,437.00
June 1, 1908	15,000	4%	Cleveland Terminal.....	100	15,000.00
June 1, 1908	10,000	4%	Seaboard Air Line.....	95½	9,550.00
June 1, 1908	15,000	5%	Western Un. Tel.....	108½	15,000.00
June 1, 1908	15,000	3½%	N. Y. Cen. (Lake Shore Col.)... 90		13,500.00
June 1, 1908	15,000	5%	Missouri Pacific.....	104⅞	15,000.00
May 3, 1909	15,000	5%	U. S. Steel.....	104	15,000.00
Aug. 6, 1909	1,500		U. S. Steel.....	106⅞	1,500.00
July 27, 1910	1,000		U. S. Steel.....	102½	1,000.00

102,500

Jan. 15, 1914 United States Trust Co. on deposit.....

99,812.50

187.50

\$100,000.00

The \$150 (Surplus Account) reported on hand January 15, 1913 has been lent temporarily to the Endowment Fund Principal Account in order to purchase one \$1,000 U. S. Steel Bond. This amount will be returned when sufficient funds are received from Life Memberships.

### ENDOWMENT FUND, PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

1913

January 15	On hand, bonds and cash.....	\$7,511.84	
January 28	Life Membership G. F. Bowerman.....	25.00	
January 28	Life Membership F. W. Stearns.....	25.00	
March 31	Life Membership Phoebe Parker.....	25.00	
March 31	Life Membership Francis E. Haynes.....	25.00	
March 31	Life Membership E. F. Stroh.....	25.00	
March 31	Life Membership L. R. Morris.....	25.00	
July 1	Life Membership L. M. Fernald.....	25.00	
July 30	Life Membership J. C. Ruppenthal.....	25.00	
Sept. 2	Life Membership A. R. Hasse.....	25.00	
Sept. 2	Life Membership I. Warren.....	25.00	
Sept. 2	Life Membership G. B. Utley.....	25.00	
Nov. 6	Life Membership E. M. Morgan.....	25.00	
Dec. 8	Borrowed from Surplus Account.....	150.00	\$7,961.84

Invested as follows:

1908

June 1 2	U. S. Steel Bonds.....	98½	\$1,970.00
October 19 2	U. S. Steel Bonds.....	102¾	2,000.00
November 5 1½	U. S. Steel Bonds.....	101	1,500.00

1910

July 27 1½	U. S. Steel Bonds.....	102½	1,500.00
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1913

December 8 1	U. S. Steel Bond.....	99½	991.25
January 15, 1914,	Cash on hand, U. S. Trust Co.....		.59
			<u>\$7,961.84</u>

### ENDOWMENT FUND, INCOME ACCOUNT

1913

January 15,	Cash on hand.....	\$175.00	
May 5, Int. U. S. Steel.....		175.00	
November 3, Int. U. S. Steel.....		175.00	\$525.00

### Disbursements

1913

January 31, C. B. Roden, Treas. ....	\$175.00	
May 26, C. B. Roden, Treas. ....	175.00	
December 8, C. B. Roden, Treas. ....	175.00	
December 8, Accrued interest U. S. Steel bond .....	4.58	\$529.58

Deficit .....		\$ 4.58
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## CARNEGIE FUND, INCOME ACCOUNT

## 1913

January 15, Balance .....	\$934.90
February 2, Int. N. Y. Central .....	262.50
April 13, Int. Seaboard Air Line .....	200.00
April 13, Int. Missouri Pacific .....	375.00
May 5, Int. Cleveland Terminal .....	300.00
May 5, Int. U. S. Steel .....	437.50
July 7, Int. Western Union .....	375.00
July 7, Int. Amer. Tel. & Tel. ....	300.00
August 1, Int. N. Y. Central .....	262.50
September 2, Int. Missouri Pacific .....	375.00
September 2, Int. Seaboard Air Line .....	200.00
November 3, Int. U. S. Steel .....	437.50
November 3, Int. Cleveland Terminal .....	300.00
December 1, Int. on deposit (Union Trust Co.) .....	40.96

## 1914

January 2, Int. Western Union .....	375.00	
January 5, Int. Amer. Tel. & Tel. ....	300.00	\$5,475.86

## Disbursements

## 1913

January 31, Carl B. Roden, Treas. ....	\$ 934.90	
May 26, Carl B. Roden, Treas. ....	1,575.00	
August 6, Carl B. Roden, Treas. ....	500.00	
November 6, Rent, Safe Deposit Co. to December 5, 1913. ....	5.00	
December 8, Carl B. Roden, Treas. ....	1,000.00	
January 15, 1914, Cash on hand. ....	1,460.96	\$5,475.86

# A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

## Report for 1913-14

From a comparison of the sales reports covering the last ten years, the consistent and permanent growth of the business administered by the A. L. A. Publishing Board may be noted. During this period, the annual receipts have more than tripled. Of course the receipts are larger in the years which are borne on the title pages of important new publications, such as the A. L. A. Catalog, but the steady average of revenues derived from this source indicates the possibility of new undertakings and continued usefulness. With an available capital amounting to but \$4,000 annually, the gross business now amounts to from \$12,000 to \$16,000 yearly.

**A. L. A. Booklist**—Under its new editorship, the Booklist has during the past year maintained its tradition of unbiased evaluation of current publications and well-formulated policy of serving particularly the smaller and medium-sized libraries of the country as a guide in book selection. With the completion of vol. 10 in June of this year, the Board again has under careful consideration the suggestion that the name, size and character of the Booklist should be changed to enlist the interest of the general public so as to serve in purchases for private libraries as well as public collections. Difficulty in satisfactorily merging these two purposes is self-evident. At the last meeting of the Council, the subject was revived in a communication from Mr. John Cotton Dana, who has been the chief advocate of the proposed change of policy. The Board was requested to invite suggestions, through the library press, for a suitable name and for other desirable

changes. This was done, but the responses have been neither numerous, convincing, nor otherwise encouraging. Protests against changes have also been received.

The removal of the editorial offices from Madison to Chicago involved reorganization of the staff of collaborators. This was successfully accomplished. Concerning this work, Miss May Massee, the new editor, reports as follows:

"There has been prompt response to any request for help from the various schools and societies in Chicago. The American Medical Association, Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, Chicago School of Domestic Science, University of Chicago, Chicago Women's Club, Garrett Biblical Institute, Northwestern University and the various Chicago libraries have all given freely of time and knowledge.

"It is becoming quite the custom in large and small libraries to keep the records of books read for the library by various members of the staff. If these notes are duplicated and sent to the Booklist they make an invaluable aid in selection and note writing. Twenty librarians now send notes more or less regularly and about forty check the tentative list. Such help is earnestly solicited, as only in this way can the Booklist work be what it should be, truly co-operative."

There is a very real need for the subject index to the Booklist to be continued. It will be recalled that a subject index to vols. 1-6 was issued, and later one for vol. 7. The sale was very far from satisfactory, the Board losing on both pamphlets. Their undoubted usefulness to many

and the cordial reception accorded them by those librarians who did purchase copies lead the Board to feel that another attempt should be made to continue their publication. The secretary is about to circularize libraries in the hope of getting sufficient response to justify the issuing of a subject index to vols. 8 to 10, inclusive.

**Periodical Cards**—Recently the New York public library signified its desire to withdraw as one of the five co-operating libraries in the preparation of copy for the A. L. A. analytical periodical cards. The library of the University of Illinois has consented to take its place. Plans are being formulated to offer to libraries the alternative of subscribing for a complete set or a partial set limited to the more popular periodicals. Heretofore, each subscribing library has been permitted to purchase cards for special groups of magazines selected according to local need. The expense of this latter service has exceeded the receipts, and for this reason the future subscriptions for a partial set must comprise the definite lists offered.

During the period of eleven months covered by this report, thirteen shipments of cards have been sent out, comprising 3,597 new titles and 133 reprints. The number of cards printed was 256,850.

**A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy**—Nineteen chapters have thus far been printed, each as a separate pamphlet. The Manual is planned to contain 32 chapters. This list, as revised, is appended. In addition to the 19 chapters now in print, three are ready to go to press, two are well advanced, two others are assigned, and six are still unassigned.

## MANUAL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY

### Chapters and Authors.

#### Types of libraries:

1. American library history—Mr. Bolton. Printed.

2. The Library of Congress—Mr. Bishop. Printed.

3. State libraries—Mr. Wyer. Ready in June.

4. The college and university library—Mr. Wyer. Printed.

5. Proprietary and subscription libraries—Mr. Bolton. Printed.

6. The free public library—Miss Lord. Printed.

7. High school libraries—Mr. Ward.

8. Special libraries—Unassigned.

#### Organization and administration:

9. Library legislation—Mr. Yust. Printed.

10. Library architecture—Mr. Eastman. Printed.

11. Fixtures, furniture, fittings—Miss Elliott.

12. Administration — Dr. Bostwick. Printed.

13. Training for librarianship—Miss Plummer. Printed.

14. Library service — Miss Baldwin. Printed.

15. Branches and other distributing agencies—Miss Eastman. Printed.

16. Book selection — Miss Bascom. Well advanced.

17. Order and accession—Mr. Hopper. Printed.

18. Classification—Unassigned.

19. Catalog—Miss Gooch. Well advanced.

20. Shelf—Miss Rathbone. Printed.

21. Loan—Mr. Vitz. Printed.

22. Reference department—Dr. Richardson. Printed.

23. Government documents — Mr. Wyer. Ready for printing.

24. Bibliography—Miss Mudge. Well advanced.

25. Pamphlets, clippings, maps, music, prints—Unassigned.

26. Bookbinding—Mr. A. L. Bailey. Printed.

**Special forms of work:**

27. Library commissions and state library extension, or state aid and state agencies—Mr. Wynkoop. Printed.

28. The public library and the public schools—Unassigned.

29. Library work with children—Miss Olcott. Printed.

30. Library work with the blind—Mrs. Delfino. Well advanced.

31. Museums, lectures, art galleries and libraries. Unassigned.

32. Library printing — Mr. Walter. Printed.

**New Publications** — New publications comprised the following:

A thousand books for the hospital library, compiled from the shelf-list of McLean Hospital Library, by Edith Kathleen Jones, with annotations by Miriam E. Carey, Florence Waugh and Julia A. Robinson. 2000 copies.

How to start a library, by George E. Wire, M. D. Second edition. 2000 copies.

Material on geography, which may be obtained free or at small expense, by Mary J. Booth. (Reprinted from the *Journal of Geography*.) 3000 copies.

Books for high schools, by Martha Wilson. (Adapted from list printed for Minnesota school libraries.) 2000 copies.

Vocational guidance through the library, by Mary E. Hall, with bibliography by John G. Moulton. (Reprinted from the *Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin*.) 2000 copies.

A. L. A. Manual of library economy, the four following chapters:

Chap. 6. The free public library, by Isabel Ely Lord. 2000 copies.

Chap. 14. Library service, by Emma V. Baldwin. 2000 copies.

Chap. 21. Loan work, by Carl P. P. Vitz. 2000 copies.

Chap. 29. Library work with children, by Frances Jenkins Olcott. 2500 copies.

**Reprints—Reprints issued:**

Analytical cards for Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature. 100 sets.

Cataloging for small libraries, by Theresa Hitchler. (*Handbook 2.*) 1000 copies.

Catalog rules. 1000 copies.

Guide to reference books, by Alice B. Kroeger. 1000 copies.

**Forthcoming Publications**—The following new publications have been planned:

A. L. A. Index to General Literature, Supplement, 1900-1910. This will consist of a cumulation under one alphabet of the analytics of composite books and publications of societies and bureaus, indexed in the *Annual Library Index*, 1900 to 1910, inclusive, the publishers having kindly given permission to the Board to use the material in the form analyzed by them. To this material has been added analyticals of about 100 books, published between 1900 and 1910, which have not been previously analyzed.

Analytical cards for "Great debates in American history." 14 v. There will be about 320 cards on 191 different subjects. It is believed these analytics will make this set a valuable aid in debate work with high school students and others.

Index to Kindergarten songs, compiled by the St. Louis public library under the supervision of Arthur E. Bostwick. About 40 books have been indexed, in-

cluding kindergarten songs, folk songs and American singing games.

Graded list of stories for reading aloud, by Harriet E. Hassler; revised by Carrie E. Scott. Although announced in last year's report as in preparation, various causes have seriously delayed its appearance.

Cataloging for small libraries, by Theresa Hitchler. Revised edition in preparation.

Supplement, covering years 1911-1913, to Kroeger's Guide to reference books, has been prepared by Isadore G. Mudge and is being printed.

A pamphlet on library advertising and publicity is being prepared by Charles E. Rush, by vote of the Board.

Several foreign lists will probably be issued in the coming year but no definite statement can as yet be made.

**Advertising**—As in previous years the principal advertising has been done by direct circularization of libraries, as this has been found the most effective way of reaching the libraries of the country. However prone librarians may be to consign to the wastebasket unread circulars in general, experience has proved that they make an exception at least of those letters and circulars bearing the letterhead of the Publishing Board, recognizing that these are not in the same category as other publication announcements. Advertisements have, however, been continued regularly in *Library Journal* and *Public Libraries*, with occasional small announcements in the *Dial*, the *Survey*, etc. Review copies of new publications are sent to about a dozen magazines and some of the prominent newspapers. It is the

aim of the Board to keep all the libraries of the United States and Canada, large and small, accurately, promptly and intimately informed of the publications issued by the Board. Although some advertising is done outside this circle the results are never commensurate with the effort or the expense.

Particular efforts this year have been put forth to advertise the A. L. A. Booklist. In the fall a select list of the "live" libraries which do not subscribe to the Booklist, or are not supplied through their state library commissions, was appealed to, about 500 circulars being mailed to as many libraries accompanied with a sample copy of the Booklist. This resulted in about 75 new subscriptions. In January 317 of the leading booksellers were addressed, the value of the Booklist to their business explained, and sample copy sent. This resulted, however, in only 20 new subscriptions. The total subscriptions to the Booklist now are as follows: Bulk, to commissions and libraries, 2,207; Retail subscriptions, 1,712; Sent to library members as part of their membership perquisites, 413; Free list, 37; Total, 4,369.

The Publishing Board has taken in hand the sale of the *League of Library Commissions Handbook, 1910 and Yearbook, 1912*.

Frequent calls for Marvin's "Plans of small library buildings," which has been out of print for some time, would warrant a similar work brought up to date to be issued in the near future. In the meantime the office refers applicants for this book to the very useful "New types of small library buildings," printed this past year by the Wisconsin free library commission.

HENRY E. LEGLER, Chairman.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

## Cash Receipts June 1, 1913, to April 30, 1914

Balance, June 1, 1913.....	\$ 2,767.27	
Interest on Carnegie Fund.....	(Aug., 1913—\$ 500.00)	
	(Dec., 1913— 1,000.00)	1,500.00
Receipts from publications.....		11,273.69
Interest on bank deposits .....		2.79
Sundries .....	.85	\$15,544.60

## Payments, June 1, 1913, to April 30, 1914

## Cost of publications:

A. L. A. Booklist .....	\$1,528.55	
A. L. A. Catalog, 1904-11 (Holding plates).....	62.50	
A. L. A. Index to General Literature.....	127.00	
A. L. A. Publishing Board Report.....	24.82	
A thousand books for hospital library, Jones.....	199.50	
Books for high schools, Wilson.....	270.00	
Cataloging for small libraries, Hitchler Handbook 2, Reprint .....	64.00	
Guide to reference books, Kroeger, Reprint.....	255.00	
How to start a library, Wire, Tract 2.....	61.05	
Index to library reports, Moody.....	365.60	
Manual of library economy, chaps. 27, 29, 32.....	239.95	
Material on Geography, Booth.....	41.80	
New types of library buildings, Wisconsin Library Commission (20 copies) .....	7.00	
Normal library budget, Thomson, Handbook 9.....	47.25	
Periodical cards .....	2,838.53	
Polish list, Kudlicka.....	35.00	
Warner cards .....	566.57	\$ 6,734.12
Addressograph repairs and supplies.....		15.78
Advertising .....		238.58
Book stacks and office equipment.....		1,101.65
Editing publications .....		116.30
Expense, headquarters (1913—a/c \$1,000.00).....		1,000.00
Postage and express.....		705.46
Rent, Madison office (January-June, 1913).....		150.00
Salaries .....		3,790.00
Supplies and incidentals .....		912.85
Travel .....		244.32
Balance on hand, April 30, 1914.....		535.54
		\$15,544.60

## SALES OF A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD PUBLICATIONS

## April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914

A. L. A. Booklist, regular subscriptions.....	1521	\$1,521.00	
Additional subscriptions at reduced rate of 50c.....	191	95.50	
Bulk subscriptions .....		933.42	
Extra copies .....	1386	177.79	\$2,727.71
Handbook 1, Essentials in library administration.....	749	134.81	
Handbook 2, Cataloging for small libraries.....	755	130.06	
Handbook 3, Management of traveling libraries.....	96	10.27	
Handbook 4, Aids in book selection (out of print)			
Handbook 5, Binding for small libraries.....	186	17.09	
Handbook 6, Mending and repair of books.....	669	78.62	
Handbook 7, Government documents in small libraries.....	547	74.50	
Handbook 8, How to choose editions.....	177	25.56	
Handbook 9, Normal library budget.....	450	61.01	531.92

Tract 2, How to start a library.....	182	8.97	
Tract 3, Traveling libraries (out of print)			
Tract 5, Notes from the art section of a library.....	75	3.74	
Tract 8, A village library.....	163	8.00	
Tract 9, Library school training.....	32	1.55	
Tract 10, Why do we need a public library.....	389	15.60	37.86
Foreign Lists, French .....	33	8.03	
Foreign Lists, French fiction .....	22	1.10	
Foreign Lists, German .....	65	29.85	
Foreign Lists, Hungarian .....	21	3.08	
Foreign Lists, Norwegian and Danish.....	44	10.26	
Foreign Lists, Polish .....	660	117.83	
Foreign Lists, Swedish .....	46	10.81	180.96
Reprints, Arbor Day list.....	6	.35	
Reprints, Bird books .....	8	.88	
Reprints, Bostwick, Public library and Public school.....	125	12.12	
Reprints, Christmas bulletin .....	13	.65	
Reprints, National library problem of today.....	6	.30	
Reprints, Rational library work with children.....	50	2.45	16.75
Periodical cards, Subscriptions .....		1,893.34	
Periodical cards, Old South Leaflets.....v. 2		.90	
Periodical cards, Reed's Modern Eloquence .....	sets 4	10.00	
Periodical cards, Warner cards .....	sets 99	791.20	2,695.44
			<hr/>
			\$6,190.64

## League Publications:

Aids in library work with foreigners .....	272	23.61	
Buying list of books for small libraries.....	480	46.58	
Directions for librarian of small library.....	693	30.92	
Graded list of stories for reading aloud.....	112	10.70	
League Handbook, 1910 .....	32	7.90	
League Yearbook, 1912 .....	44	10.79	
Library and social movement.....	88	3.76	134.26

## A. L. A. Manual of library economy:

Chap. 1. American library history .....	238	14.05	
Chap. 2. Library of Congress.....	171	10.49	
Chap. 4. College and university library .....	276	17.14	
Chap. 5. Proprietary and subscription libraries.....	294	19.19	
Chap. 6. The free public library.....	249	23.83	
Chap. 9. Library legislation .....	229	13.33	
Chap. 10. The library building .....	529	38.52	
Chap. 12. Administration of a public library .....	293	16.78	
Chap. 13. Training for librarianship .....	642	44.36	
Chap. 14. Library service .....	290	27.79	
Chap. 15. Branch libraries .....	292	15.85	
Chap. 17. Order and accession department.....	383	25.20	
Chap. 20. Shelf department .....	348	19.88	
Chap. 21. Loan work .....	252	24.18	
Chap. 22. Reference department .....	275	17.75	
Chap. 26. Bookbinding .....	485	26.50	
Chap. 27. Commissions, state aid, etc.....	1043	70.12	
Chap. 29. Library work with children.....	471	44.58	
Chap. 32. Library printing .....	410	30.98	500.52
A. L. A. Catalog, 1904-11 .....	478	683.10	
A. L. A. Index to General Literature.....	19	107.60	
Catalog rules .....	650	354.48	
Geography list .....	2006	109.24	
Girls and women and their clubs.....	6	.30	
Guide to reference books .....	518	708.40	

Guide to reference books, Supplement .....	429	97.88	
High school list .....	107	51.80	
Hints to small libraries.....	152	106.05	
Hospital list .....	1550	363.28	
Index to library reports.....	264	244.10	
Library buildings .....	39	3.81	
List of economical editions .....	318	76.18	
List of music and books about music.....	29	6.86	
List of subject headings (3rd edition).....	642	1,470.00	
List of 550 children's books.....	195	22.35	
Literature of American history .....	22	105.60	
Literature of American history, Supplement .....	8	3.50	
Periodicals for the small library.....	1398	101.82	4,616.35
Reading for the young (out of print)			
Reading for the young, Supplement .....	5	1.15	
Small library buildings .....	15	17.25	
Subject Index to A. L. A. Booklist .....	147	15.46	
Subject Index to A. L. A. Booklist, Supplement .....	144	5.65	
Vocational guidance through the library (advance orders) ..	114	11.03	
A. L. A. Bulletin and Proceedings.....	202	68.48	119.02
Total sale of publications.....			\$11,560.79

## COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

During the past year there has been much activity in the field of library training. In the old days when the report of the committee on library training was largely a resumé of the events of the year previous, each one of the changes named below would have justly deserved a paragraph, but as the nature of the report has changed, these can only be alluded to by way of introduction.

Notable during the year have been: The establishment of a new school in connection with the California state library to meet the growing demand for trained librarians on the Pacific coast; the discontinuance, for reasons acceptable to the management, of the Drexel Institute library school at Philadelphia; the coming of new heads to several of the schools; namely, Miss June Donnelly to the Simmons College library school, Miss Alice S. Tyler to the Western Reserve University library school, and Dr. E. E. Sperry to the Syracuse University library school; the institution in connection with the Wisconsin library school of a new course designed especially to prepare those who take it

for municipal and state legislative reference work. These changes are all noteworthy, and one of them, the discontinuance of the Drexel Institute library school, deserves a few additional words.

It is not, of course, in place for those of us who are not connected with the management, to question the wisdom of the decision of the authorities of the Drexel Institute in discontinuing the work of the library school of that institution. But the work of the school has been so faithfully done, its leaders have been women so prominent in the library world, the influence of the school has been so marked in many ways upon the development of the profession, that it would be unjust to the school if the committee did not take this opportunity to express its profound regret at this termination of the school's activities. It is to be hoped that some other agency in Pennsylvania will see its way clear to take up the work thus laid down.

Turning now more directly to the work accomplished by the committee during the past year, it may be briefly summarized as follows:

I. The long discussed and anticipated examination of library schools by a trained expert has been begun. It may be wise here to recount briefly the circumstances which originally led the committee to propose such an examination.

In the years 1905 and 1906 the committee submitted reports on standards of library training in which minimum requirements were laid down, upon which in the judgment of the committee the libraries of the country should insist. The immediate effect of this attempt at establishing a standard for library schools was to bring inquiries of two classes to the chairman of the committee. In the first place heads of important libraries, secretaries of library commissions, and other persons holding positions of responsibility began to write and inquire: "What schools fulfill these requirements?" The second class of inquirers were prospective library school students who began to ask what schools they should attend and how far these schools met the requirements set up by the committee. As a result, the committee was called together at Brooklyn in February, 1908, "chiefly to discuss the advisability of publishing a list of library schools and of other sources of training. Considerable pressure had been brought to bear upon the committee to prepare and print such a list at the same time when the A. L. A. tract on training was being considered. The committee did not then feel it advisable to do so, and in the last paragraph of the tract simply referred inquirers about schools to their nearest library commission, feeling that the commissions should know the standing and character of the schools and be supplied with school literature. The wish for a list, however, still found expression. After considerable discussion in which a decided difference of opinion developed as to the advisability of a printed list and various difficulties were cited by those who had had the matter under careful delibera-

tion, the committee concluded that it could not take the responsibility of recommending such a list. The following motion, however, was carried: Inasmuch as many requests have been received that a list of accredited schools be added to the tract on library training: Resolved, That the A. L. A. Council be asked to consider whether such a list is desirable and, if it be thought important, that the Council be asked to appropriate \$500 that the committee may make such investigation as is essential in order that the Committee may feel warranted in making the recommendations."

The Council, reaching the matter in 1910, expressed its judgment that such a list was desirable and that such an appropriation should be made. The Executive Board, which had by this time come into existence, was not able, however, to see its way clear to make the appropriation desired. The committee renewed its request for an appropriation in 1911 and, greatly to its surprise, in January, 1912, was granted an appropriation of \$200 only for this purpose. The appropriation came just as the chairman of the committee was leaving America for a sabbatical year in Europe, and although an attempt was made to carry on the work by correspondence from Europe, the matter progressed so slowly that nothing was accomplished during that year. In 1913 the Executive Board re-appropriated the \$200 and added \$200 more, making \$400 available for the purpose. During the year 1913 search was made for a suitable examiner, and after two thoroughly competent people had been agreed upon who, for reasons of health or because of entry into library school work, were not able to accept the position, the committee fortunately at the beginning of the year 1914 was able to secure Miss Mary E. Robbins.

The qualifications agreed upon at the beginning by the committee as desirable in an examiner were as follows: (1) She

should be a graduate of a library school. (2) She should have had experience in actual library work. (3) She should have had, if possible, teaching experience in a library school. It was thought that a person possessing these qualifications would be able to understand on the one hand the limitations of library school students as to the time and strength to be given to study and on the other hand what would be expected of library school students in practical library work. Her report, therefore, would not be the report of a theorist but one which had a real relation to actual library experience.

The committee does not need to dwell at all upon the fact that Miss Robbins meets all these requirements. She has already entered upon her work. Three schools have already been either wholly or in part examined, and the others will be examined before the close of the year 1914. The committee will at that time be in possession of data which would justify it in submitting to the American Library Association a list of accredited schools which will be entirely worthy to rank with, for example, the list of accredited high schools accepted by representative colleges as satisfying their requirements for admission, or the list of accredited colleges whose diplomas are accepted as sufficient evidence of fitness for admission to law schools, medical schools, and professional schools. There is, however, still doubt in the mind of the Committee as to the wisdom of submitting such a list.

II. In addition to arranging the details of the examination the committee has also during the present year begun the study of the whole subject of library training from two other points of view.

From the library schools have been obtained lists of the libraries which their graduates have entered; and to a large number of representative libraries selected from these lists, letters have been sent

inviting a full and very frank statement as to the work accomplished by library school graduates when they have entered upon actual library work. The committee sought especially to ascertain in what respect the graduates seem perfectly well equipped for the work which they enter and in what respects there seems to be lack of preparation.

Not only the reports of the heads of these libraries were sought but also an expression of opinion from the heads of their various departments. It is the hope of the committee that it will receive from the replies to these questions such a mass of suggestion, approval, and criticism, as will perfectly reflect the general impressions which prevail among the profession as to the work done by library school graduates.

In addition to these inquiries a second questionnaire has been sent out to a long list of graduates of the library schools who have been selected by the heads of the schools as having done unusually good work since graduation. This requirement was added in order to make sure that no question of native ability could arise. These graduates thus selected have been asked to answer these questions:

In what respects do you feel that the instruction received in the library school gave you adequate preparation for the actual kinds of work which you have been doing?

Were there any parts of the work which you have had to do for which you found the instruction given in the library school insufficient?

Have you been called upon to take up any lines of library work or of social work in connection with library work for which the school gave you no preparation whatever?

In the light of your actual experience in library work would you suggest any difference in proportion in the various kinds of instruction given in the library school? That is, would you advise emphasizing and giving more time to certain subjects; which, of course, can only be done by diminishing the time for and laying less emphasis on other subjects?

Ought the schools to lay more emphasis upon topics related to the environment of the library, such as social conditions and the like?

From the replies which may be received to this questionnaire, the committee hope to obtain the impressions of graduates sufficiently recent to remember their library school instruction and yet sufficiently experienced in actual work to realize what the worker needs. The reaction of persons thus situated upon the library school curriculum will be of special interest and any suggestions made by them as to modifications or enlargement of the curriculum ought carefully to be considered.

It is, of course, too early to submit any report upon the schools or any conclusions as to library training which may be reached by the committee as a result of this investigation. Our inquiries have not been made with any feeling that the library schools are failing to do the work which is expected of them. The activity of the schools themselves, the interest and efficiency of their graduates, the discussions in the section on library training, all give evidence to the fact that the schools are alive and developing their work. It has seemed to the committee possible that, working entirely independent of the schools, it might obtain some suggestions which perhaps would not otherwise reach the schools and might therefore, in a broad look over the whole situation, be able to suggest something that might be of value in the direction of improvement of professional training. Whether this will prove to be the case the work of the coming year will demonstrate.

Other lines of work are also pressing upon the attention of the committee. In the last 10 years there has been a great development of apprentice classes in the larger public libraries. A considerable number are either entering the library profession or are obtaining advancement to positions of greater importance by this

method. These classes are naturally conducted primarily with reference to the interests of the particular library involved, but as the persons trained in these classes not infrequently change their place of residence or secure appointments in some other library, it would seem desirable to have some general agreement as to the content of such an apprentice class course. The committee have in contemplation during the coming year an investigation as to the extent to which these apprentice classes are now being carried on and as to the character of the instruction covered by them.

Another topic should also be taken up in the near future. Two or three times in the last year the question has been raised in correspondence whether the summer schools are living up to the standards laid down by the committee some years ago and whether the instruction given is satisfactory. This question, since the summer schools so largely minister to those already in the work of the smaller libraries, deserves careful inquiry and it is hoped that it may also be reached and discussed during the coming year.

For the Committee,

AZARIAH S. ROOT,  
Chairman.

#### COMMITTEE ON BOOK BINDING

As time goes on it becomes increasingly evident that the special collection, showing the kind of work done by library binders, meets a real need and that so far it has worked an injustice neither to binders, librarians nor the American Library Association as a whole. During the year this collection has been increased by samples submitted by seven binders, of which two came from England and one from Germany. The total number of binders having submitted samples is 37. Forty-two requests for information were received and answered by the help of these samples. This number of questions is much larger

than during the preceding year when the collection was first started, but it is still much smaller than it ought to be.

The samples prove conclusively that a large number of librarians are getting inferior bindings. It would seem the part of wisdom, therefore, for librarians to write to the Committee for information and suggestions as to ways in which the work of a binder can be improved.

In addition to correspondence with libraries, the Committee has been in correspondence with some binders who are anxious to do better work and who have asked the Committee for criticisms and suggestions.

During the year the new edition of the Standard Dictionary has been published, bound according to the specifications of this Committee. Specifications have also been submitted for binding the new edition of the International Encyclopedia which will be printed on ordinary paper as well as on the thin paper which has been advertised so freely. It is doubtful if the publishers will follow all of these specifications unless librarians bring pressure to bear on them. It is suggested that all librarians when ordering this new edition state that they wish a set bound according to the following specifications:

#### **Sewing**

Sew on at least three tapes. Tapes to extend on each side of the book at least 2 inches. Book to contain as many stitches as possible, using the best four-strand cotton thread. The thickness of the thread will depend somewhat upon the number of pages in a signature.

#### **Reinforcements**

First and last signatures should be reinforced inside and outside of the fold, with a strip of strong thin muslin, (the English cloth called Jaconet is the best for this purpose). On the first and last signatures the muslin should pass around outside of the end papers. The end papers should also be lined on the inside.

#### **Lining**

Books should be lined with a medium

grade of canton flannel, with the fuzzy side to the book, should extend  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the head to within  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch at the tail of the book, to lap over at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches on the side. On top of the canton flannel, but not extending over to the sides, paste a good quality linen, rope or manila paper of sufficient thickness to make the book firm. In putting on the flannel and paper use paste instead of glue.

#### **Joints**

Volumes should have French joints.

#### **Boards**

Use the best quality of suitable thickness with rounded corners.

#### **Cloth**

Buckram manufactured according to the requirements of the Bureau of Standards at Washington.

#### **Illustrations**

Illustrations should be guarded with muslin which is folded around the next signature.

During the past eight years there has been a great increase in the use of reinforced bindings. When first introduced they were looked upon with suspicion by publishers, booksellers and librarians. They are still unpopular with the publishers and booksellers, and the publishers themselves have practically ceased to produce them. Nevertheless, owing to the activities of several library bookbinders, reinforced bindings are used more today than ever before. So great has become their popularity that some of our friends in England claim that the idea originated in that country. Even if they are correct (which may be doubted) the matter is not one of importance. The important fact is that reinforced bindings save money.

A determined effort has been made by interested persons to induce librarians to use leather and especially leathers free-from-acid. This Committee, of course, strongly advocates the use of leathers free-from-acid when leather must be used, but deprecates the efforts made to induce

a greater use of leathers than already obtains. In this respect the recommendations of the Committee are as follows:

1. Always use leather on books which are to receive hard usage.
2. Never use leather on books which will be seldom used.
3. In case of doubt give preference to cloth.

It follows from these rules that fiction and juvenile books should be bound in leather, except in localities where experience has demonstrated that cloth is better. In view of the experience of many libraries during the last ten years there is no doubt in the minds of the Committee that leather is best for such books, and that a good grade of cowhide is good enough for this purpose.

Reference books, especially heavy volumes such as dictionaries, encyclopaedias, etc., should, of course, be bound in leather.

It follows furthermore from these rules that practically all periodicals should be bound in cloth. There are very few libraries in which the use of bound periodicals for reference purposes justifies binding them in leather. With the slight amount of use which periodicals are likely to receive it is reasonable to suppose that cloth made according to the specifications of the Bureau of Standards will last much longer than any other material now on the market.

During the year nothing has been done toward standardizing book papers. Such an investigation requires a much larger fund than is at the disposal of the Committee. Therefore it must wait until the work is done either by the Bureau of Standards in Washington or by some paper chemist or manufacturer.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. BAILEY,  
ROSE G. MURRAY,  
J. RITCHIE PATTERSON.

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS (Preliminary Report)

Your Committee on public documents respectfully urges that each one interested in the publication and distribution of the official publications of our national government and of the several states and their subdivisions and in making easily and intelligently accessible the contents of these publications take advantage of the opportunities which will be offered along these lines at our Washington meeting. Special efforts in our behalf will be made by those in authority in the several departments at Washington. As never before this will be our opportunity to hear and be heard.

The compiler of the Monthly Catalogue of Public Documents has prepared for our special benefit a paper relating to that publication. This paper is expected to explain some things not now clearly understood and will furnish opportunity for those interested to ask questions and offer suggestions.

Acting Superintendent of Documents Brinker has assured our Committee that his "office doors will always be open to visiting librarians during the sessions of the conference and at other times." He assures us that both he and his force will be glad to meet us and do what they can to make our stay pleasant and instructive.

Mr. Carter, secretary of the Joint Committee on printing, will be with us to explain the new printing bill from which much is expected both for the government and for our libraries. It is expected that copies of this bill as now proposed will be accessible before the conference in order that its contents may be better understood when it is presented to us.

Dr. Putnam has invited us to make the

fullest use of the several departments of the Library of Congress.

GEO. S. GODARD,  
Chairman.

#### COMMITTEE ON WORK WITH THE BLIND

The extension this year of parcel post to books has been already utilized in several libraries to enlarge their circulation and increase their usefulness, but for ten years the readers of embossed books have been accorded a greater privilege in having their books transported from libraries and institutions by mail free of all charge. This favor, which was granted in 1904, has tremendously increased the circulation of books to the blind. Your Committee, and all those in charge of this work, are most anxious to so coöperate and systematize the loaning of books as to accomplish greater results more expeditiously and at the same time eliminate, as much as possible, the inevitable overlapping of territory throughout the United States, and confine regular readers to the particular library to which they belong, except in cases where it is impossible to obtain the book required. To this end it would seem advisable to urge that a comparatively small number of well-stocked distributing centers with power of more than a local circulation be developed in such localities as would leave no considerable territory uncovered. The duplication of small collections of tangible literature, which are not likely to be increased, is to be discouraged, for these are quickly exhausted by the local reader and become dead material.

The library work for the blind is not confined to public libraries. Embossed books are loaned by different organizations in various parts of the United States. The circulation of the six larger libraries loaning books and music scores in the United States during the past year has been 59,167 volumes, the New York City public library being in the lead.

Your Committee has not been able to correspond with a large number of libraries, but a short report from some of the more important ones is given here:

**California:** The State library at Sacramento has books for the blind in five different types and these are sent to any blind resident of the state on application, also writing appliances and games are loaned on trial and the addresses of firms supplying these articles are given to any inquirer. Books have been loaned since 1905 and on April 1, 1914, there were 608 borrowers, the total number of embossed books being 3,393. The library also loans the Braille Review and the Outlook for the Blind in ink-print, and various other ink-print magazines containing current articles on subjects relating to the blind.

The circulation of embossed books for 1913 was 7,366; for the year April 1, 1913-March 31, 1914, circulation 8,064, the circulation for the first quarter of 1914 being 2,382, as compared with 1,684 for the first quarter of 1913. This increase in circulation at this time is largely due to the issuing of a new circular and finding list late in March.

The San Francisco Association for the Blind circulates the embossed books to the blind of San Francisco. Books are also loaned to the library in Sacramento which in turn borrows from the Association. There are 422 volumes in this library, the greater number being in New York point and American Braille, but there are also books in Moon and Line type, and English and Spanish books in old Braille. Last year the Association voted to spend \$100 a year on embossed books. During 1913 there were about 200 volumes in circulation among 30 readers. The Superintendent has recently made a catalog of the books and a duplicate in Braille.

**Delaware:** Mr. Bailey, the librarian of the Wilmington Institute free library, writes that the books for the blind are

now in charge of the Delaware Commission for the Blind and one of the men, partially blind, delivers and collects the books for the blind throughout the city. They have now 665 volumes and during the past year added 43 books in the Braille type.

**Illinois:** The Chicago public library book bulletin for December 1914 announced that free readings for the blind would be instituted in all branch libraries in the city two Saturday mornings each month, through volunteers from the Jewish Women's clubs. The March number of the Bulletin says that the library has a collection of 1,370 volumes for the use of the blind in Chicago. Though a reading room for their accommodation is maintained in one of the branches, most of the books are circulated through the mail and last year 2,620 volumes were sent out for home use.

**Iowa:** Miss Robinson of the Committee reports as follows: Inasmuch as the New York point system is the one taught in the Iowa College for the Blind at Vinton and is therefore the one generally understood in Iowa, the books in that type are circulated. During 1913, 246 books were loaned and 404 readers registered; 50 titles have been added to the collection. This work has been added to the work of the Traveling Libraries under the Iowa Library Commission and books are loaned to any blind person in the state upon the recommendation of a resident seeing taxpayer.

**Library of Congress:** The report for 1913 of the Room for the Blind, with Mrs. Rider in charge, shows that the embossed books now number 2,245 volumes, active readers are 92 and blind readers visiting the Room for the Blind, and blind persons attending entertainments during the year numbered 1,157. The total circulation this year of books, magazines and music has been 1,703. There have been 562 books, magazines and music scores

added to the library. The Room for the Blind receives copies of all books published by the American Printing House for the Blind in Louisville, so far as these are printed from the Government allotment. The books and music have been classified, cataloged and properly shelved, and files for detailed information have been started to facilitate reference work on all matters pertaining to the blind. In so far as the collection in the library permits books are circulated in states where the need of a reader is not met by a local, nearby or state library. Applicants in this case are first referred to these nearer libraries.

**Massachusetts:** Throughout Massachusetts and the other New England States the majority of the books loaned to the blind are sent from the Perkins Institution for the Blind at Watertown, Mass. All inquiries at public libraries and associations are referred to this library. The Institution has its own printing plant, the Howe Memorial Press, and the library, working in connection with this, has a larger supply of books in the Line and Braille types to draw from than some of the other libraries. It is primarily a school library but from the very first was designed to supply reading matter to the blind in any part of the United States and America. This year 4,694 embossed books and music scores were loaned outside the school. The fact that the library makes long-time loans to six libraries and to three schools for the blind, rather than to the individuals themselves, lowers the number of books actually loaned from the library. There is also a valuable reference library of books relating to the blind in ink-print. These books cannot be circulated, but are free to all for study and reference, and requests sent in for lists of books and articles on special subjects connected with the blind will be granted. A large quantity of Braille music is published here and sold or circulated to any one.

The public library at Lynn, Mass., has a good selection of embossed books and a number of constant, active readers under the supervision of a librarian who is blind, Miss Jennie Bubier. This collection is supplemented by a deposit of books from the Perkins Institution library.

**Michigan:** The Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind at Saginaw reports through Mr. Shotwell that for the year from July 1913 to July 1914 the legislature of Michigan granted \$1,000 to the Institution for embossed books, and for the coming year of 1914-1915 the same amount has been granted. This is being expended for Braille and New York point books and a large quantity of Braille and New York point music has also been ordered. The books and music are loaned to any blind person in the state and will also be sent out of the state to any former resident or pupil, or to any one who has in any way aided the library either by money or influence. They hope soon to have a full stock of the newer books and to be able to keep it up to date and that this will greatly increase their circulation.

**Minnesota:** Miss Carey of the Committee reports that the work of furnishing books to the blind of Minnesota in New York point, Braille and other systems is carried on by the State School for the Blind at Faribault, which is just now erecting a new library building. This library is open the year round and this year has a list of outside readers numbering 88. The average number of books taken out monthly by these readers is 33. The number of adult blind using the library is increased each year by members of the summer school, some of whom always become permanent members of the library circle.

**New York:** In the New York City public library the department for the blind, with Miss Goldthwaite, of this Committee, in charge, fills a large place among the libraries supplying embossed books to the

blind. It has 10,850 volumes of books and music scores in different types, and is most liberal in loaning these in the state and also outside, if the book required cannot be obtained from a nearer library. Last year 23,325 volumes were circulated, an increase of 1,387 over 1912, 20,000 volumes were sent by mail and 700 volumes added to the library. It is especially to be congratulated on having such excellent book lists; a complete catalog of books and music, printed in ink-print; also an embossed catalog in New York point of all the New York point books and one in Braille of all the Braille books. These catalogs are for sale at a nominal price.

The New York state library at the time of its destruction by fire had in the department for the blind 3,299 volumes of embossed books and music. This department, under Miss Chamberlain, has now 3,185 volumes of books and 745 pieces of music, having increased its accessions by 629 volumes. It has published 113 New York point books on the standard sized plate so that they can be obtained by any library. This last year 13 new books were printed. The total circulation for the past year was 6,788 books and scores of music. The books printed by the New York state library are always most popular with all readers using that type, and fill an important place in every collection of New York point books.

**Ohio:** The library work for the blind in Cleveland is done through the Society for the Blind, but no recent report has been received. In Cincinnati the Clovernook Home for blind women was opened last May and since then a small building has been fitted up with a printing press and other equipment, and at this time they are just starting to print New York point books. The books in this collection are sent throughout the United States as well as into Canada. Miss Georgia Trader and her sister are in charge of this work.

**Pennsylvania:** The Free library of Philadelphia, in coöperation with the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society, under the supervision of Mrs. Delfino, of this Committee, supplies the blind with reading matter in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. In 1913 the names of 127 new borrowers were added; 18,505 volumes of embossed books being circulated among 699 persons, this library having the second largest circulation among the blind. Of the 4,472 volumes in actual use, 1,591 belong to the Free library of Philadelphia and 2,881 to the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society. Coöperation with the Society for the Promotion of Church Work among the Blind has placed the publications of that Society also at the service of readers. The Pennsylvania School for the Blind at Overbrook, though entirely a school library, helps in the circulation of books outside the school by supplying text books and loaning the German and French books at its disposal. Last year they circulated among outside readers about 800 books.

In the western part of the state embossed books are circulated from the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, and last year they sent out 4,145 volumes. We regret that we have no special report of that library this year.

Many of the libraries in other states, which have helped in the circulation of the embossed books, are adding but little to their stock. We would refer anyone wishing a more detailed report of the work done in the various states to an article by Mrs. Delfino in the *Outlook for the Blind*, January, 1911.

**Embossed Lists:** An embossed list of the books is always much desired by all blind readers. They wish to look up and choose their own books without asking any one to read an ink-print list to them. Such lists have been printed at the New York City public library, as mentioned

before. These they intend to keep up to date by supplements added from time to time. The Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, the San Francisco Association, the State library at Indianapolis and the Cincinnati public library have also published embossed lists. The Free library of Philadelphia is shortly to bring up to date by supplements the embossed lists issued in 1907. These lists of all their Braille and New York point books are loaned free of charge to all readers. At the Perkins Institution they have issued a list, printed in Braille, of the Braille music which they circulate and have for sale. A few libraries have tried embossed card catalogs, but the process is tedious and the use made of them did not seem to justify the time involved. One has been used in the department for the blind in the Brooklyn public library and in the public library at Lynn, Mass. We would like to draw the attention of all those working for the blind to the valuable ink-print list of all the Braille books published in the United States, a new edition of which is just being brought out by Mr. Burritt at Overbrook, Penn. This gives a complete record of the Braille books, the place and date of publication and in many instances detailed contents.

**Library Schools:** For some time the library schools have been interested in this side of library work and devote one or two lecture hours a year to it, and also visit nearby schools and libraries for the blind, in order to interest the students in the work and familiarize them with the method of obtaining and sending out books for their blind readers. Work of this kind at this time is undertaken in the New York state library school, the New York public library school, the Pratt Institute, the Syracuse library school and at Simmons college in Boston.

No new embossed periodicals for the blind have been started this last year. The

Sunday School Weekly has been discontinued and its place taken by the Sunday School Quarterly, published in New York point, beginning April, 1914.

**Object Teaching in Libraries and Museums:** In schools for the blind object teaching has been used for years, but lately libraries are adopting this method as a substitute for pictures. In reading instead of a long explanation of something unfamiliar the object itself, or a model, is introduced, and the sensitive fingers soon convey to the mind of the blind a very accurate idea of how the bird or beast or airship looks. This method of supplementing the reading of the blind has been used successfully in the museums in London, England, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and at the American Museum of Natural History. It is also being used with the blind pupils in the New York public schools, where they are circulating collections of mounted birds, animals and other objects.

**Uniform Type:** Mr. Elwyn H. Fowler, secretary of the Uniform Type Committee of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, has prepared the following short report on the progress of the endeavor toward a uniform system of type in the books for the blind:

There are three principal systems of embossed dot characters for finger reading now extensively used. These are European Braille, the New York point and the American Braille. The wastefulness of this condition is generally recognized by the blind and their friends, and work toward the adoption of a uniform system is advancing with good prospect of success. The 1911 convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind encouraged the Uniform Type Committee to raise a fund of \$3,000 with which to carry on a campaign of investigation, agitation and conciliation. In March, 1912, pledges to this amount having been secured, the committee began active, systematic work. Two

agents, one blind and a member of the committee, the other seeing, but also well informed on the subject, visited many schools and other centers of work for the blind in America, conducting tests designed to discover what is the best in embossed types, and at the same time endeavoring to spread such a spirit of harmony and coöperation as would lead to the adoption of a uniform system. In the spring of 1913 the agents continued their work in England and Scotland. In the short time remaining before the 1913 convention of the American Association of the Workers for the Blind, the committee found it impossible to classify and digest the results of its experiments sufficiently to make entirely definite recommendations regarding a system, and the convention, rather than adopt these in an incomplete form, wisely decided to wait until the 1915 convention, when it is expected that a system with definite assignments of meaning to characters will be recommended.

We would recommend all workers with the blind to read regularly the Outlook for the Blind, a quarterly magazine published in Columbus, Ohio, and also The Blind, a quarterly, and the Braille Review, a monthly, both published in London, England. In these magazines all current articles and information concerning the latest books on the blind, as well as all topics of interest in regard to the blind may be found. Possibly the Outlook for the Blind might be made to answer as a clearing house, giving regularly the latest information about libraries, publishing houses, home teaching societies for the blind, thereby keeping librarians constantly in touch with the details necessary in their work.

LAURA M. SAWYER,  
LUCILLE A. GOLDTHWAITE,  
EMMA N. DELFINO,  
GERTRUDE T. RIDER,  
JULIA A. ROBINSON,  
MIRIAM E. CAREY.

### COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

During the past year the chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on co-operation with the National Education Association has conferred with Mr. Willis H. Kerr, president of the library department of the National Education Association and steps have been taken for more thoroughly organizing the national movement for better school libraries in normal schools, high schools, elementary and rural schools and in private secondary schools. A member of the A. L. A. committee on co-operation has been given opportunity to address school superintendents and teachers in several cities and urge not only the necessity of better school libraries but closer co-operation with public libraries. Through the generous co-operation of librarians in public libraries, opportunity for this work has been offered in Pittsburgh, Brockton, Mass., Providence and Haverhill. Through correspondence, the committee has had opportunity also to aid in the establishment of high school libraries managed according to modern library methods and in the reorganization of high school libraries in various parts of the U. S. and occasionally in Canada. In two cities it was possible to supply data to present to boards of education to prove the advisability of public library branches in high schools.

Aid has been given to boards of education in the matter of proper qualifications for high school librarian, proper salary schedule, and in defining the duties of the high school librarian and outlining what a high school library should do for a school. Aid has also been given in showing what should be a proper high school library budget for a school with a certain number of pupils—a problem which seems to have been scarcely touched as yet in

educational and library circles. There has also been drawn up an outline of the minimum equipment for a high school library based upon the data furnished by the New York high school librarians association. Suggestions have been made from time to time as to the needed changes in classification in high school libraries.

On short notice the committee succeeded in collecting from leading high school libraries photographs of school library reading rooms for the Leipzig exhibit—high schools in Portland, Oregon, Cleveland, Ohio, Passaic and Newark, N. J., and other cities being represented.

Members of the committee have co-operated with the U. S. Bureau of Education in collecting material for the permanent school library exhibit to be ready for the A. L. A. meeting in Washington and later to be loaned to the N. E. A. at St. Paul and to educational and library associations throughout the country.

The various members of the committee are working out a list of school librarians in their different sections who should be invited to attend the N. E. A. meeting at St. Paul and of public libraries in Canada doing work with schools and likely to be interested in the N. E. A. meetings. The committee will see that many of these receive personal invitations to attend the N. E. A. library meetings.

Through the year there has been co-operation with not only the N. E. A. but associations closely allied with it, namely, the National Council of Teachers of English and the National Vocational Guidance Association.

While only a little has been done of what ought to be done, owing to the inability of the chairman to organize the work of the committee until recently, the response from educational bodies points the way to great things to be accomplished in the near future in a united effort of librarians and educators to empha-

size the importance of the library in all school work.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY E. HALL, Chairman  
W. O. CARSON  
GEORGE H. LOCKE  
MARIE A. NEWBERRY  
IRENE WARREN  
HARRIET A. WOOD

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The special point which, at the moment, seems to call for emphasis on the part of the Committee on coördination, is the advance which is being made in systematic coöperation between libraries—and it will be remembered that it was in the sense of systematic coöperation that the term coördination was used when the Committee on coördination was originally appointed.

Coöperation has, of course, for years been a well-recognized feature of library comity. But of late the feeling has been rapidly, and with reason, gaining ground that in any field appropriate for coöperation, the various activities, if they are to be thoroughly effective, must be correlated by some means or other; and in several instances this feeling has resulted in the creation of a central body or organization which exists for the sole purpose of promoting such correlation.

One particular instance of the kind just referred to—an instance which illustrates but a single though important phase of coördination—is the county library. This, though it has other functions as well, is the central link in the machinery for conducting a certain class of inter-library loans, of which the importance appears from two considerations: first, that while the machinery is of recent origin, it is capable of, and promises to attain to, an immense development; second, that the loans themselves are an innovation, and arise from the acceptance of a new principle. For their object is, to supply in generous measure the average book

(sometimes, it may be, the book intended merely for recreation) to the average reader. A loan of this nature is, of course, essentially distinct from the loan of the unusual book for purposes of study and research, in which category most of the inter-library loans hitherto made must be included.\* The significance of the loan to the average reader, also, appears from the fact that it implies an advance from a mere passive assumption to an active recognition of the complete circle of the library's responsibilities and privileges, and further, to the adoption of measures which when fully developed will, for the first time, make it possible to place a really adequate supply of literature in the hands of the great rural public, that division of the general public which, apart from the scholar and the investigator, is probably, of all others, capable of using books most advantageously to itself, and therefore to the community and to the state.

The first decisive step towards accomplishing all this was taken when the first county library was opened; for this it is, as has been said, which constitutes the central link in the machinery required for such an undertaking. The term "county library" has grown so familiar, that there is already danger of overlooking its distinguishing characteristic, namely, that it acts as an intermediary, a promotor of exchange, not so much between individuals as between libraries—between the small libraries and larger ones which serve as feeders to the county libraries themselves. These latter libraries, therefore, lend to one another, and thus supplement each other's resources, in order to be the better able to lend to their smaller neighbors. But their function is to borrow as well as to lend. Hence they can, and do, draw on institutions larger than themselves, while these latter in their turn

\*It is of course inaccurate to characterize all loans made by county libraries as inter-library loans. Many such loans are made between the different members of a single system, and are, therefore, analogous to exchange of books between a central library and its branches. But with the exception of such exchanges, the above characterization seems to be sufficiently exact.

may draw on others still larger, indeed upon the very largest. Thus the tendency is to unite into a system libraries which have, hitherto, had no intercourse with each other.

Such systematic work has already had two pronounced results: It has greatly augmented the available supply of literature within the limits of several large regions; it has, at the same time, helped to define the functions of all libraries which coöperate with one another in the manner indicated.

That a process like this must also prove helpful to the libraries combining to carry it on, seems quite clear, since it will show how each can be made most effective in its own field. But that the process is capable of much further extension seems at least equally clear. The borrowing radius can be, and undoubtedly will be, lengthened, as fast as the growth of the resources within a region, and of whatever constitutes for the time its central reservoir, permits of a wider service. Undoubtedly, too, we shall see before long—and this would appear to be the next forward step required—book reservoirs which exist for the sole purpose of lending to libraries, and will not lend to individuals at all, except through some library.

It would not be out of place if the first instance of such a reservoir, planned to serve the libraries of a large region, should appear in Canada, where conditions have long demanded appliances for the distribution of books over a very large and sparsely populated field, and where the need of some method of distribution is beginning to be generally recognized and to find expression in divers proposals for its satisfaction.

\* \* \*

As will be seen on perusal, the attempt has been made in this report rather to indicate tendencies than to record details of what has been accomplished; and even this attempt has been limited to the consideration of one special phase of coördi-

nation. Among other phases which may be touched upon later are the coöperative information bureau, and the institute for industrial research.

On behalf of the committee,

C. H. GOULD,  
Chairman.

Dr. Hill, the chairman of the Committee on the Book and Graphic Arts Exhibit at Leipzig, submitted the following report:

**REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE PARTICIPATION OF THE A. L. A. IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF THE BOOK INDUSTRY AND GRAPHIC ARTS, 1914**

At the Ottawa conference in 1912, the Committee on international relations presented an invitation from the Committee on libraries to participate in an international exhibition of the book industry and graphic arts to be held at Leipzig in 1914. By vote of the Association the matter was referred back to the Committee, with a request to report at the annual meeting in 1913.

In the meantime a circular was issued by the Leipzig authorities, over the signatures of Dr. K. Boysen, director of the University library, Leipzig; Dr. Paul Schwenke, director of the Royal library of Berlin, and other librarians of international reputation, outlining a very comprehensive scheme for an international exhibition of library methods, statistics, architecture, etc., and offering free space for an American exhibit.

The A. L. A. Committee on international relations, having carefully considered all phases of the question, reported to the Executive Board at the Kaaterskill conference in 1913 that it could not take the responsibility of recommending favorable action, as the information at hand appeared to indicate that the exposition would be devoted primarily to industrial and commercial enterprises.

A number of librarians, however, man-

ifested a strong interest in the project, and believed that merely as an exhibit of the book industry and graphic arts in all phases the occasion would prove instructive and beneficial to librarians, as well as to the trades. Being assured by German librarians of high position and great influence that library interests would be fully represented and fairly set forth in a coöperative manner, they felt that the A. L. A. should take part.

Upon the presentation of this statement and with the approval of the Committee on international relations, the Executive Board in June, 1913, appointed a special committee to ascertain the cost of participation and the probability of a creditable exhibit from American libraries. Dr. Frank P. Hill was appointed chairman, with power to add two other members. Miss Mary W. Plummer and Miss Mary E. Ahern were named by the chairman.

At the first meeting of the Committee, Dr. Herbert Putnam also being present, it was decided that two points must be definitely settled; first, that a sufficient amount of money could be raised, and second, that someone could be found who would undertake the collection and preparation of material for the exhibit.

September 12 a circular was sent to libraries throughout the United States and Canada asking for coöperation. The responses from both large and small libraries were so general and generous that the Committee reported unanimously the feasibility of the scheme.

October 21 the Executive Board unanimously adopted the report of the Special Committee and authorized the Committee to proceed with plans for a suitable exhibition.

The Committee immediately circularized libraries and individuals for subscriptions and material, outlining the plan and suggesting sums which might be appropriated according to the size of the library.

Responses to this circular were so gratifying that the Committee continued its work with a light heart and the assurance of success. In December out of a clear

sky came a thunderbolt from the exposition authorities, to the effect that as the United States government was likely to make an exhibit, the A. L. A. would have to find space with the government exhibit.

To this the Committee cabled that, unless the free space already guaranteed us was allowed, the A. L. A. would make no exhibit.

The answer was brief and to the point: "Space granted." This was followed by a letter satisfactorily explaining the situation.

Headquarters were established at the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn public library, where the work of arranging the exhibit was carried out.

The work of sorting the mass of material received, and selecting from it that which best represented the various phases of library activity in this country, proved an arduous task. Practically every phase of library work in the United States was represented by photographs, charts or descriptive matter. The material, however, came in all sorts of shape, unmounted or mounted on cardboard of various colors. Mr. John Cotton Dana and Miss Beatrice Winsor of the Newark public library volunteered to undertake the mounting of the material which was to be exhibited, on the screens forming the divisions of the space allotted us by the exhibition authorities, on mounts of a uniform color.

This portion of the work was transferred to the Newark library, and done under the direct supervision of Mr. Dana. In addition, Mr. Dana undertook the printing of the various labels required for the different posters, and through his efforts the exhibit assumed an aspect of harmony and uniformity which will materially add to its attractiveness.

In addition to the posters prepared by Mr. Dana, twelve winged cases were filled with photographs and charts supplementing those shown upon the main screens.

The Committee believes that the exhibition as a whole will be instructive and

interesting and will give an adequate idea of the present conditions of libraries in this country. Especial emphasis has been given to those features which are most significant, and those features of the work in which this country has been a pioneer have been fully treated.

A model of a typical branch or small library has also been provided to show the relative arrangement of the rooms and the means by which a general supervision of the whole space is secured.

The Committee also prepared a handbook of the exhibit in English and German, which will furnish a key to the arrangement of the exhibit, a brief description of each of the activities represented, and such additional information in relation to American libraries as it believes will be of interest to the foreign visitor. The handbook will also contain a bibliography of periodical articles on American libraries which have appeared in German, French and Italian magazines.

In addition, the secretary of the A. L. A. has prepared for distribution a pamphlet—The American Library Association, Its Organization and Work—of which 2,000 copies have been printed in English and 3,000 in German. In addition from 100 to 500 copies of other pamphlets issued by the A. L. A. have been sent for distribution.

The exhibit, consisting of forty-three crates and boxes, was completed and shipped via steamer "Cincinnati," Hamburg-American Line, April 18, reaching Leipzig a week later, where it was installed in time for the opening, May 4.

In addition to the circulars heretofore mentioned, the Committee sent out eleven other circulars, and the Special Libraries Association aided the cause by distributing a very effective circular which resulted in the reception of valuable material.

The Committee has been unusually fortunate in securing the right kind of people to assist in the enterprise. In the early stages Miss Mary E. Robbins, for-

merly of Simmons College Library School, Boston, had charge, and when in December she left for California, her place was ably filled by Miss Edyth L. Miller, for some time connected with the Hispanic Society of New York.

At Leipzig the A. L. A. will be worthily represented by T. W. Koch, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, who installed the exhibit and will remain in charge during May; by Donald Hendry of the Pratt Institute library, on duty June and July, and Miss Adelaide Hasse of the New York public library, during August and September.

The Committee cannot speak too highly of the ready and liberal response of libraries and individuals to the appeal for money, without which the exhibit would not have been possible.

One hundred and thirty-one different subscribers made up the splendid cash total of \$4,275, an amount larger than ever before raised for any one object by the A. L. A. membership. It is with deep gratitude that the Committee acknowledges this large sum, but particularly is it pleased at the loyalty and coöperation shown by such contribution.

The Committee also desires to acknowledge its indebtedness to those publishers of children's books who so generously contributed copies of their publications for exhibition, and to the Library Bureau for the use of over \$300 worth of furniture.

In preparing the exhibit the Committee has kept in mind the probability that the A. L. A. would be represented at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915, and has laid such a foundation as will be of benefit to the Committee having charge of the latter exhibit.

The Committee submits with this report a financial statement which it asks to have referred to the proper committee for audit.

FRANK P. HILL,  
MARY W. PLUMMER,  
MARY EILEEN AHERN.

## List of Subscribers

Abbott, Miss Alvaretta P., Librarian, Atlantic City, N. J.....\$	2	Chicago (Ill.) Public Library.....\$	100
Ahern, Miss Mary Elleen, Editor, Public Libraries, Chicago .....	10	Chicago Library Club, Chicago.....	25
Allen, E. G., London, England.....	10	Chivers, Cedric, Pres., Chivers Bookbinding Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	100
American Library Association, Chi- cago .....	500	Cincinnati (Ohio) Public Library...	25
American Library Institute, Chicago	25	Cleveland Public Library Trustees, Cleveland, O. (individual subscrip- tions) .....	60
Andrews, Clement W., Chicago.....	5	Connecticut State Library, Hart- ford, Conn. ....	10
Ashhurst, John, Asst. Librarian, Philadelphia .....	5	Coolidge, J. Randolph, Jr., Trustee, Boston, Mass. ....	10
Askew, Miss Sarah B., Asst. State Librarian, State Library Commis- sion, Trenton, N. J.....	5	Corey, Deloraine Pendre (in memo- riam), through Mrs. D. P. Corey, Malden, Mass. ....	15
Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie Library....	5	Davenport (Iowa) Public Library..	1
Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie Library School .....	5	Denver (Colo.) Public Library.....	50
Belden, Chas. F. D., Librarian, State Library, Boston, Mass.....	5	Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.....	100
Belin, Henry, Jr., Treas., Public Li- brary, Scranton, Pa. ....	25	Duquesne Carnegie Free Library, Duquesne, Pa. ....	5
Berkeley Public Library, Berkeley, Cal. ....	5	Elizabeth Public Library Trustees, Elizabeth, N. J.....	25
Blakely, Miss Bertha Elisa, Libra- rian, Mount Holyoke College Li- brary, South Hadley, Mass.....	5	Ellis, Miss Victoria, Librarian, Pub- lic Library, Long Beach, Cal.....	5
Blackwelder, Paul, Asst. Librarian, St. Louis, Mo.....	5	Freer, Charles L., Detroit, Mich....	50
Bliss, Robert P., Asst. Sec'y., F. L. Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.....	2	Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.....	10
Bolton, Chas. Knowles, Librarian, Boston Athenaeum Library, Bos- ton, Mass. ....	5	Gould, Charles Henry, Librarian, McGill University Library, Mon- treal, Canada .....	100
Borresen, Miss Lilly M. E., Field Li- brarian, Pierre, S. D.....	5	Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Li- brary .....	25
Boston (Mass.) Public Library.....	100	Green, Samuel Swett, Librarian emeritus, Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass. ....	25
Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me. (through Geo. T. Little).....	10	Hafner, Alfred, New York City.....	10
Bowker, Richard Rogers, Library Journal, New York City.....	5	Hall, Drew B., Librarian, Public Li- brary, Somerville, Mass. ....	10
Bradford (Pa.) Carnegie Public Li- brary .....	10	Homestead (Pa.) Carnegie Library	10
Briggs, Walter B., Librarian, Trin- ity College Library, Hartford, Conn. ....	5	Hughes, Howard L., Free Public Li- brary, Trenton, N. J.....	3
Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, (through F. H. Whitmore, Libra- rian) .....	10	Hume, Miss Jessie Fremont, Libra- rian, Queens Borough Public Li- brary, Jamaica, N. Y.....	5
Brookline (Mass.) Public Library..	50	Hunting, Henry R., Bookseller, Springfield, Mass. ....	3
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library....	200	Iles, George, Journalist, New York City .....	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library.....	50	Illinois Library Association, Deca- tur, Ill. ....	25
Bullock, Chandler .....	5	Indiana Library Association, Prince- ton, Ind. ....	10
Burrage, George B., Treas., Library Bureau, Chicago .....	25	Insurance Library Association, Bos- ton, Mass. ....	10
California Library Association, Sac- ramento, Cal. ....	50	Jennings, Judson Toll, Librarian, Public Library, Seattle, Wash....	5
California State Library, Sacramen- to, Cal. ....	100	John Carter Brown Library, Provi- dence, R. I. ....	25
California University Library, Berkeley, Cal. ....	100	John Crerar Library, Chicago.....	100
		Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md. ....	15
		Johnston, W. Dawson, Librarian, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn...	10

Leary, Stuart & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	\$ 10	Riverside (Cal.) Public Library.....	\$ 25
Lemcke & Buechner, New York City	30	Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex.	20
Libbie, Frederick J., Book Auctioneer, Boston, Mass. ....	10	Ruckteshler, Miss N. Louise, Librarian, Norwich, N. Y. ....	5
Library Bureau, New York City (contribution of over \$300 worth of furniture) . ....	300	Rush, Charles E., Librarian, Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo. ....	5
Library of Congress Staff, Washington, D. C. ....	100	Russell Sage Foundation School of Philanthropy Library, New York City . ....	25
Lincoln Public Library, Lincoln, Neb. . ....	5	St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library.....	100
Locke, George H., Librarian, Toronto, Canada . ....	10	Schwab, John Christopher, Librarian, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn. ....	5
Long Island Library Club, Brooklyn, N. Y. . ....	5	Shaw, Robert Kendall, Librarian, Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass. . ....	2
McClurg, A. C. & Co., Chicago.....	25	Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn. . ....	20
Malden (Mass.) Public Library.....	10	Snead & Co., Jersey City, N. J. ....	25
Marx, Henry F., Librarian, Easton (Pa.) Public Library . ....	10	Spencer, Mrs. M. C., Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich. ....	5
Medford (Mass.) Public Library....	10	Springfield Public Library, Springfield, Ill. ....	25
Memphis (Tenn.) Cossitt Library..	5	Stevens & Brown, London, England	5
Missouri Library Commission, Jefferson City, Mo. ....	25	Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass. ...	25
Moulton, John Grant, Librarian, Public Library, Haverhill, Mass. .	10	Toledo (Ohio) Public Library.....	50
New York Library Club, New York City . ....	15	Toronto Public Library, Toronto, Canada . ....	10
New York (N. Y.) Public Library..	300	University of Chicago Library, Chicago (Ill.) . ....	15
New York (N. Y.) Public Library School . ....	25	Utley, George B., Secretary, American Library Assn., Chicago.....	10
Nebraska State Library Commission, Lincoln, Neb. ....	15	Van Nostrand Co., D., New York City . ....	10
Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library	100	Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. ....	25
Newmark, Henry M., Los Angeles, Cal. ....	5	Vermont Free Public Library Commission, Montpelier, Vt. ....	10
Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill. ....	50	Vermont Library Association, Lyndonville, Vt. ....	5
Oakland (Cal.) Free Library.....	25	Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md. ....	25
Ontario Library Association, Ontario, Canada . ....	10	Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn. (through Wm. J. James) . ....	5
Peoples, William Thaddeus, Librarian, Mercantile Library, New York City . ....	10	Westerly Public Library, Westerly, R. I. ....	10
Philadelphia (Pa.) Free Library....	100	Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Osterhout Free Library . ....	25
Philadelphia (Pa.) Museums Library . ....	10	Wilson Co., H. W., New York City.	25
Pittsburgh Public Library, Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	200	Winchell, Miss F. Mabel, Librarian, City Library, Manchester, N. H. .	2
Portland (Ore.) Library Association	40	Woburn (Mass.) Public Library....	5
Pratt, Miss Edna B., State Library Commission, Trenton, N. J. ....	5	Yust, William Frederick, Librarian, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y. .	5
Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	100		
Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J. ....	50		
Providence (R. I.) Public Library..	10		\$4,575
Public Libraries, Chicago . ....	25	Furniture from Library Bureau, value . ....	300
Publishers' Weekly, New York City	25		
Pyne, M. Taylor, Trustee, Princeton, N. J. ....	20	Total cash . ....	\$4,275

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## Receipts

Paid up subscriptions .....	\$3,963.01
Interest .....	7.63
Total .....	<u>\$3,970.64</u>

## Expenditures

Frank P. Hill, stamped envelopes, telegram, stamps and express ..	\$ 13.10
James Burns, services .....	2.00
Frank P. Hill, cable to Leipzig.....	3.25
John Ferguson, cartage .....	2.00
Frederick J. Stein, photograph enlargements.....	24.00
Frederick J. Stein, copies of photographs and enlargements.....	14.00
L. L. Marsch, labor mounting exhibit.....	172.10
Charles V. Brooks, salary .....	25.00
Frances Sykes, services .....	17.50
Library Bureau, exhibition cabinets .....	304.80
B. F. Cummins Co., library perforator.....	25.00
The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 1M circulars.....	5.50
Edyth L. Miller, salary, stamps and postcards.....	205.91
Milton Bradley Company, 1 National cutter.....	9.00
Jennie McGarry, services .....	8.19
Edyth L. Miller, postage, cable, express, etc.....	10.00
T. W. Koch, traveling expenses, Ann Arbor to Brooklyn.....	27.00
T. W. Koch, contingent expenses in Leipzig.....	100.00
T. W. Koch, traveling expenses to Leipzig and setting up exhibit..	400.00
Alling & Company, 1 sign and lettering.....	30.50
Gaylord Bros., 5 rolls Success binder.....	1.00
Edyth L. Miller, salary .....	100.00
Mazie A. Barnes, work on model library.....	25.00
H. E. Spicer Co., lettering .....	2.00
Davis, Turner & Co., cartage and freight to Leipzig.....	350.90
Felix Wallin, screens .....	35.50
Library Bureau, pamphlet boxes, etc.....	2.50
Lemuel N. Martin, carpentering .....	418.75
Davis, Turner & Co., cartage.....	6.85
Bureau of University Travel:	
T. W. Koch .....	\$115.00
Donald Hendry .....	115.00
Adelaide Hasse .....	<u>147.50</u>
	377.50
Donald Hendry, travel, etc. ....	195.00
F. A. Walter .....	3.00
Andrew Bendetto .....	1.00
Mary W. Plummer .....	.85
Mary E. Robbins, services .....	100.00
Mary E. Robbins, postage, etc.....	<u>5.66</u>

\$3,024.36

Balance on hand.....\$ 946.28

## OPENING OF THE A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT LEIPZIG\*

Dr. F. P. Hill, Chairman,

A. L. A. Leipzig Exhibit Committee.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that, pursuant to instructions and according to arrangements made by your Committee, I sailed for Germany on the Hamburg-American liner *Cincinnati*, April 18th, with thirty-eight cases in the hold destined for the International Exposition of Book Industry and Graphic Arts. On arrival at Hamburg, April 29th, these boxes were shipped by fast freight to Leipzig and reached the Exposition grounds May 3rd and 4th.

The exhibit was planned to form a section of the division of libraries in the large hall devoted to the book industries. The space allotted to the A. L. A. is of generous size, running from east to west and measuring approximately 97x23 feet. To the south of the A. L. A. space is a booth occupied by the Prussian state libraries, under the charge of the Royal library of Berlin. Another adjoining booth, installed by the library of the University of Leipzig, contains a charging desk and shows the system in use at the university library. Nearby are a model of the Leipzig University library building and numerous pictures of various public and university libraries throughout Germany. Show cases contain some interesting books from these libraries and there are special exhibits of the "Leipzig Workingmen's Library" and of the "indicator" in use at the public "Bücherhalle" of Hamburg.

The A. L. A. space is divided north and south by three aisles, a centre one, three metres wide, and two side ones, each two metres in width. This divides the centre exhibition space into two side booths 7x4 1/2 metres, and two centre ones, 7x6

metres. The height of the walls dividing our space from that of our neighbors is about 2 2/3 metres, but several of these party walls are higher, owing to the requirements of exhibitors. These walls are on an average about one metre higher than anticipated by the A. L. A. Committee and, consequently, that much higher than the screens sent over from the United States. The latter, however, are very satisfactory for subdividing the space into smaller sections, though only a few of these screens have been put up as yet, since the entire shipment of mounts has not been received up to date.

At the request of Dr. Boysen, chairman of the Committee on the library section, we agreed to omit one of the party walls, 6 metres wide, so as not to obstruct the view of the three-story Lipman stack put up at considerable expense by the manufacturers, Wolf, Netter and Jacobi of Berlin and Strassburg. The Lipman stack is of bracket construction and is the one used in the new building of the Royal library at Berlin. Visitors stop to look at the stack, which looms up rather high in the hall, and they incidentally see the A. L. A. exhibit. The shelves of this specimen stack are well filled with books from the University of Leipzig library, and so indicate rather neatly to him who runs, the fact that he is running through the library section. In return for our waiving the right to a dividing wall, our neighbors allowed us the use of two stacks, one metre in length, one double faced (which shelves the majority of the children's books), and the other a wall case (which accommodates the miscellaneous publications sent over by various libraries).

As the freight shipment reached the exhibition hall only 48 hours before the official opening of the Exposition, scheduled for Wednesday noon, May 6th, no time was to be lost in making something of a showing. As soon as a few boxes were opened a temporary arrangement of material was made so as to show to the

\*The following interesting report by Mr. Koch of the opening of the Leipzig exhibit is properly a part of the Washington conference proceedings, as extracts were read at the meeting, and so his complete report appropriately follows the report of the Leipzig exhibit committee.—Editor.

best advantage from the centre aisle, down which was to pass the procession of inspectors headed by His Majesty King Frederick Augustus of Saxony, under whose patronage the International Exposition was to be held.

The trials and tribulations of those first two days need not be recounted here. Confusion reigned throughout the grounds. Hundreds of teams were coming and going, shipments were being left at the wrong halls, boxes were being searched for wildly, and a babel of strange and excited voices was heard on all sides. We were fortunate in being able to keep our collective shipment together. There being no artificial light in the hall, we were forced to rent a big acetylene lamp the night before the opening so as to finish our installation in time. Exhibits that were not ready were to be curtained off, as the King had said at the Architectural Exhibition of last year that he did not care to come up to Leipzig simply to see a lot of packing boxes—and we had not come over from America to hide our light behind a curtain on the opening day. By pressing a number of laborers into service and getting a volunteer from the local public library, we made quite a brave showing by Wednesday noon. At a quarter to twelve your representative laid aside his three-fold part of carpenter, decorator, and chairman of the hanging committee, and with the aid of a sprinkling can made a hasty toilet and under cover of some of the above-mentioned screens got into a dress suit. Dressing in a Pullman berth is the height of luxury and ease in comparison to preparing for a reception behind a lumber pile in an exhibition hall where a crowd of people are excitedly and momentarily expecting the arrival of their King.

At high noon your representative was standing in the centre aisle, fairly properly attired, and there was a tension in the air indicating the approach of the King. There were subdued whispers of "Er kommt! Der König kommt!" Down the aisle came a squad of police to clear

the way and keep the people back at a respectful distance. Your representative was requested to stand out beyond the line a bit so as to indicate his official position in case his dress failed in this respect. Dr. Volkmann, the president of the Exposition, preceded the King and explained the nature of the various exhibits. When the royal party arrived at the A. L. A. exhibit, Dr. Volkmann presented me to His Majesty and said that I could explain the American exhibit. The King inquired about the Library of Congress and the New York public library, pictures of which were in evidence on the walls, and asked whether we had the same library system in America as they have in Germany. The question was a little vague, but the answer, whatever it was, seemed to satisfy the questioner. No sooner had the procession passed than I became conscious of the fact that in replying I had not once made use of the phrase "His Majesty." One's *esprit d'escalier* always comes out on an occasion of this sort. I apologized to one of the officials for my democratic manner in talking with the King and was assured that I need not be concerned about it as the King was himself very democratic in his ideas.

I was invited to the "Salamander" with which the special Student Exposition was officially opened that same afternoon. This was presided over by the King and was a gay and joyous outdoor affair. There were large delegations from student organizations all over Germany and the bright, variegated uniforms, with the little caps and clanking swords, made a sharp contrast to anything ever seen on an American college campus. The drinking of toasts was a most formal matter. The singing was very spirited, even though many lagged behind time in a truly laughable manner. Apparently "Guadeamus igitur" is sung more slowly in some parts of Germany than in others.

At the evening reception a high official of the Exposition came to me and expressed the hope that I appreciated the honor of having been presented to the

King. I assured him that I did. He then informed me that in arranging for this it was intended to honor America and I was asked to notify my fellow-countrymen of the fact.

Since the opening we have been busy with the rearrangement of the exhibit occasioned by the arrival of seven cases of Library Bureau furniture and a case of books for the Children's Room, and additional material from the Library of Congress. We are still awaiting a large number of photographs and mounts for use on the walls and screens.

The exhibit from the Library of Congress occupies the western booth and consists of eleven large framed pictures of the building, a collection of the Library's publications since 1897 and a 90-tray catalog cabinet containing both the dictionary and systematic catalogs of the bibliographical collection in the Library of Congress. In the installation of this exhibit, as indeed in the work of the entire opening month, we were fortunate in having the assistance of Mr. Ernest Kletsch of the Library of Congress staff. On the wall is a large statistical chart, showing the growth of libraries in the United States from 1875, 1885, 1896, 1903 to 1913. In the centre of this booth is a model of a typical small branch library building, showing the arrangement of reading rooms and delivery desk to admit of easy supervision. This is mounted on a platform  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, draped with a large American flag loaned by the American Consulate. The model has attracted a great deal of attention and is especially instructive as there are in nearby spaces models of Assyrian, mediaeval and eighteenth-century libraries, the new building for the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Florence, and also the reading room of the new Royal library at Berlin, and the close proximity of these models affords the public an opportunity to contrast these different types of libraries.

The Library of Congress exhibit has attracted a great deal of favorable attention. Many visitors were already famil-

iar with one aspect or another of it. The Library of Congress is famous here for the modernity of its system and the liberality and excellence of its administration. The large framed views of the building were much admired and the reading room was compared with that of the Königliche Bibliothek, Berlin, which it somewhat resembles. The card catalog of the section devoted to bibliography called forth a number of questions as to the L. C. classification in general, its application to special fields of knowledge, comparison with the Decimal classification, comparison of the printed cards with those of the Königliche Bibliothek, which are distinctly inferior to the L. C. cards. The 90-tray card cabinet containing the L. C. catalogs was frequently contrasted with the German make to the advantage of the American original.

The director of the Leipzig city library detailed an English-speaking assistant to file cards and learn about the L. C. system with a view to introducing the card catalog system into the city library. A philologist to whom was entrusted the reclassification of the literature section in a public library found the printed schedules of classification so satisfactory that he wanted to use the schedule for literature as soon as issued. The secretary of a series of workingmen's libraries became much interested in the card system and hoped to be able to use the L. C. classification in classifying the books on their shelves. The director of an art library wanted to know to what extent the L. C. classification could be used in his own library, and upon looking over the scheme for art he thought it quite full and satisfactory. The representative of a musical journal admired very much the publications of the Music Division and said that he was quite unaware of the splendid opportunities in this line in the L. C. In fact, he had not thought it possible to do such work in the United States. One medical man was interested in the possibility of using the L. C. cards for cataloging a large private library, and

another physician, an American, said that until he had had the opportunity of studying the L. C. system as shown in Leipzig he had no idea of its excellence, and that upon his return to the United States he would make an early pilgrimage to Washington to learn more of the national library. Librarians of a technical high school in Munich and of a commercial high school in Nagasaki inquired as to how L. C. cards could be applied to their needs and how card catalogs could be started. Another librarian saw specimens of photostatic work done in the L. C. and was interested in comparing them with similar copies done by a German machine.

An Austrian archivist was interested in the possibility of using a card system in cataloging archives and said that he hoped to see the day come when there would be an international code of catalog rules and an international exchange of printed catalog cards. He thought that the Deutsche Bücherei, which since Jan. 1, 1913, has been receiving a copy of every new book printed in Germany, might require of every author whose book was deposited, coöperation to the extent of filling out a blank giving full name, date of birth, title and subject of book—all information helpful in cataloging. A German librarian requested a copy of the A. L. A. catalog rules in order to incorporate into his own new rules the points in regard to author entry, size, collation and other features in which the American code is more specific than the German practice.

The eastern end of the A. L. A. space is given up to the exhibit of library work with children, in which the visitors have shown a very lively interest. Reading rooms for children are hardly known in Germany, though beginning to be well known in Vienna. About two hundred juvenile books are exhibited on shelves and those with the most attractive illustrations are spread open on exhibition ledges or on the small tables of two heights sent over by the Library Bureau. These tables, with the chairs to match, call forth

the warmest admiration. Many school children look admiringly at the furniture and linger over the books as well as over the photographs of scenes in various children's libraries that cover the walls of the booth. The illustrated books are much admired and fond mothers have wanted to buy some of them to take home to their own children. Surprise has at times been expressed that we neither sell nor take orders for material exhibited here.

Children ask questions about the Indians they see pictured in Deming's Little Indian Folk. Even the one lone Indian on the back of Willson's Romance of Canada called forth a series of questions from one boy as to how many Indians there were in America, whether they were very bad and whether they were to be found in every city. He said that he had seen one in a circus. As a special mark of appreciation this lad promised to return later and show us his English school book. Every juvenile visitor agrees that a special reading room for children must indeed be "sehr schön."

The major part of the centre booths is given up to the work of public libraries, college and university libraries and library architecture, with special exhibits on cataloging and binding. Samples are exhibited to show methods of reinforcing books in publishers' bindings, morocco and pigskin backs, the use of Keratol cloth and Holliston buckram. The Trenton winged cabinets have attracted a great deal of attention, possibly more on account of the mechanism than because of interest in the subjects illustrated. The Germans are always on the lookout for something practical and we have frequently been asked whether we could sell one of these cabinets after the Exposition closed.

We had some experiences which may be helpful in arranging for the San Francisco exhibit.

First, as to labels. There can hardly be too many of them. To paraphrase a well-known saying about museums, an exhibition is a collection of carefully prepared

labels adequately illustrated by correlated objects. The Germans placard everything. Go into a street car and you see one sign calling attention to the law in regard to unprotected hat-pin points, and another informing the traveling public as to how much damages are to be paid for the breaking of the different-sized panes of glass, lamp chimneys or electric light bulbs. Labels should be in several languages, including the vernacular of the country. Signs in English only may be helpful as exercises on which Germans can try their linguistic skill, but in many cases they fail to convey fully and clearly the desired information. Thanks to our neighbors, we secured German labels for the table exhibits, reading "Please do not disturb," and "Without permission nothing is to be removed, not even circulars." It was found necessary throughout the Exposition to protect exhibits in this way. From the model of the Assyrian library one of the little figures had been removed, and from a publisher's booth a set of an architectural journal had been broken into. Volumes 5, 4 and 3 were taken in succession by some one who believed in beginning at the end, but appreciated the value of completeness. We caught one man in the act of removing a book from the children's section, but were less fortunate in the case of the person who took a fancy to Mrs. Julia Cartwright Ady's *Pilgrim's Way* from Winchester to Canterbury. The volume, which was the first item in an exhibit showing the history of a book from the first stage of book selection through the processes of ordering, cataloging, and preparing for the shelves, was taken with item 9 of this exhibit, i. e., the book pocket.

One Pittsburgher who looked in on us said that as he came down the long hall lined with booths most attractively furnished with couches and curtains to the plainer part devoted to libraries, he thought that he must be coming to the American section—it was so bare in com-

parison. The German exhibitors certainly gave a lot of time and thought to their displays. Being not only trained to this sort of thing, but also being at home, they could afford to indulge in attractive fittings which could be utilized after the close of the exhibit. A corresponding treatment of the A. L. A. space would have been almost prohibitive. If more furniture had been brought from the United States the expense would have been much greater, and if bought here it would have had to be sacrificed after the close of the exhibit.

The sound of the hammer is still heard on all sides. Some buildings, like that of Russia, have just been roofed in, while another pavilion has just been begun. Others are provisionally open an hour per day. Many doors are still marked "Geschlossen" or "Kein Eingang." Trees and hedges are being planted and lawns made. There are beautiful parterres of luxurious flowers down the main avenue, and the landscape setting is most delightful. By the time the various A. L. A. parties arrive in midsummer the Exposition will be at its height and the unfinished look of the first month will be a thing forgotten. The richness of the exhibits in the different fields of book-making and the graphic arts will be found surprisingly well set forth in many buildings and in exhibits from many lands. We hope that the regret of the American visitor in finding that his own government took no official part in the Exposition and that American publishers have not participated will be in part offset by seeing the exhibit of the American Library Association. I am sure that visitors will find in the exhibit what the Committee has tried to make it—a fair presentation of modern American library methods, modern equipment, with a suggestion of our historical background and an indication of the lines along which American libraries are developing.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE W. KOCH.

Leipzig, May 14, 1914.

President ANDERSON: A minute on the death of our late lamented member, Dr. Thwaites, has been prepared by a committee appointed by the Executive Board. The committee consisted of Mr. Henry E. Legler, Mr. Victor H. Paltsits and Mr. Charles H. Gould. I will ask the chairman, Mr. Legler, to read the minute.

Mr. Legler read the minute as follows:

#### REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

Many men achieve success by consistent application in one direction; some can do many things indifferently well; few possess that creative power which invests whatever they undertake with signal distinction. Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites had the rare combination of qualities which enabled him to pursue many and varied interests with marked success. From boyhood to the termination of his full and busy life, whatever came to him to do, he performed with ability and a judgment that compelled success. Each successive experience was but the preparation for something broader to follow. As a young man working his way through college, by teaching school and performing farm labor during intervals, and later as a newspaper correspondent and editor, he sharpened those qualities of natural sagacity and judgment which were to prove so productive in the fields of usefulness and honor which later engaged his thought and labor. Succeeding Dr. Lyman C. Draper as superintendent of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, he brought his natural abilities as an administrator and organizer to the task of making generally useful a vast and important mass of historical materials accumulated by his predecessor and perforce left without orderly arrangement just as the miscellaneous collection had been gathered. Dr. Thwaites not only added with keen scholarly instinct to this great collection so as to give it balance and completeness in its own field, but developed and stimulated the historic interests of his constituency until the society became the leading

organization of its kind in the Middle West, and one of the most active and enterprising in the country. The interest thus awakened found expression in the splendid library building which eventually housed the great collections, besides offering hospitality to the library of the great university of the state.

Not only were the riches of the historical society rendered freely available to scholars and writers, but Dr. Thwaites gave to many of the documents of major importance the impress of his editorial capacity. The published volumes which bear his name as editor or author are unsurpassed for sound scholarship and forceful interpretation.

As a librarian, too, Dr. Thwaites achieved distinction. His election as president of the American Library Association in 1899 was well-merited recognition of leadership in the profession. Numerous contributions to the library press on vital subjects bear testimony to his interest and his versatility. His intimate friend and associate, Prof. F. J. Turner, of Harvard University, thus summarized his achievements at a memorial meeting of the historical society:

"His activities touched every aspect of the social and scholarly life of his time. He was an active member of the free library commission; he was secretary of the Wisconsin history commission that has already published nine valuable volumes on the Civil War. He lectured on history in the university. He wrote the standard history of Wisconsin, of Madison, of the university, of his lodge, and of the Madison Literary Club. He was influential in the work of the city hospital, the university club, the Unitarian church. He was a pillar of strength in the American Library Association, the American Historical Association and the Bibliographical Society of America. With all his special duties, he produced a volume of scholarship that would have filled an active life that had no other duties. His books of travel in England and on the Ohio are charming speci-

mens of their type. His Jesuit Relations comprise 73 volumes of French, Latin and Italian documents. His early western travels run to 32 volumes, and he brought out the definitive edition of the journals of Lewis and Clark. As America grows older, more and more it exhibits a tendency to turn back to the heroic age of its explorers and pioneers. In historical pageants, mural decorations, sculpture, poetry, and in all the aesthetic use of historical symbols may be seen the growing appreciation by the nation of its remote past. By these editions which constitute the sources of the early history of Canada, the Middle West, the Missouri valley, and the Pacific Northwest, Dr. Thwaites made himself the editorial authority to whom the student must turn if he will study this great stage of American development. In the course of a little over a quarter of a century he wrote some fifteen books, edited and published about 168 other books, and wrote more than a hundred articles and addresses."

This is but a brief and incomplete record of his public and professional service. Of his personal qualities, they can speak best—and they are many in number—who experienced his generous aid to the beginner, his kindly and valuable counsel to all who sought it, his patient consideration for all who were in trouble or distress, his friendly attitude to associates and subordinates, and his social charm in the intimacy of home and neighborly circles.

HENRY E. LEGLER,  
C. H. GOULD,  
VICTOR H. PALTSITS.

Mr. BOWKER: I move that the memorial to Dr. Thwaites be adopted by a rising vote.

The motion was duly seconded and agreed to.

President Anderson announced that a committee had prepared a minute on the passing of three other honored members of the Association. The minute, or resolution, was read by the secretary as follows:

FRANK A. HUTCHINS  
WILLIAM C. KIMBALL  
JOSEPHUS NELSON LARNED

WHEREAS, The list of library workers who have died during the past year contains the names of Frank A. Hutchins, William C. Kimball, and Josephus Nelson Larned, each a leader in a different field:

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association, in these resolutions, expresses its deep appreciation of their work and its sincere sorrow for their death.

Frank A. Hutchins, was a pioneer of aggressive extension of library service, who, with a keen appreciation of the power of good books and understanding of their universal usefulness, strove always to render the resources of the library available to many who had theretofore been considered beyond the reach of its service.

William C. Kimball, heart as well as head of the New Jersey Public Library Commission throughout the period of development, held various positions of activity or trust in the American Library Association, was modest, efficient, unrelenting and unsparing in all his work, and a model and example of the possibilities of gratuitous, as distinguished from professional, service in the development of American libraries.

Josephus Nelson Larned, one of the small group which organized this Association and laid the foundation of its work, served the Association as its President in 1894, made many valuable contributions to library science. Wise in counsel, courteous and kindly in manner, author of many useful and inspiring books, the first citizen of his city, a scholarly gentleman, he honored the profession to which he gave the best years of his life.

WALTER L. BROWN,  
E. C. RICHARDSON,  
M. S. DUDGEON,

Committee.

The resolution called for was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

President ANDERSON: One of the tests of a nation's standard of civilization is its treatment of its archives, which constitute the record of its business at home and abroad. By this test the United States would not take high rank. But a bill has been introduced in Congress which, if passed, will take us out of the class of states which are careless of their public records. The distinguished gentleman who is to address us will explain the need of a national archive building here in Washington, and will doubtless give us illustrations of the difficulties encountered by a student of American history through the careless handling or scattering about of the manuscript records of the business of our government. It seemed to your Program committee that this was a subject in which our Association should have a deep interest; and that, while our influence may not be extensive or powerful, whatever we have should be brought to bear as effectively as possible in favor of the plan for a national archive building. It gives me great pleasure, therefore, to introduce to you Dr. J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, director of the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, who has honored us by consenting to address us on this subject.

#### THE NEED OF A NATIONAL ARCHIVE BUILDING

England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Roumania, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Colombia—every one of these countries has a national archive, in which all or most of its older records and papers are stored. The presumption must be that there is some merit in the idea of a national archive building. Apparently the burden of proof is on anyone who says that the United States, not the poorest of these

countries and we fondly imagine not the least enterprising, ought not to have one. In reality, no one says this. The obstacle is not opposition, but negligence and inertia, only to be overcome by convincing wise men and influential societies of the need of a federal archive establishment and asking them to help forward the movement toward such a consummation.

The evolution of national archives has in most cases a definite and regular natural history. At first, each government office preserves its own papers. By and by the space available for such documents becomes crowded. The oldest of them, seldom referred to, are sent away, to attics or cellars or vacant rooms in the same or other buildings, it matters little where, in order to make room for the transaction of current business. By and by historians arise. They insist that these dead files are full of historical information, that they are a valuable national asset, that it is shameful to neglect them. At the same time, administrators discover that, whenever administration depends upon the careful study of previous experience, it is inconvenient to have the papers recording that experience scattered through many unsuitable repositories, neglected and unarranged. Then begins a movement for a national archive building, a determination to erect a structure ideally adapted for the storage of documents and their preservation in accessible order and to gather into that one fit place the records which hitherto have lain neglected in a multitude of unfit places. Before the passage of the Public Records Act of 1838, and the consequent erection of the Public Record Office in London, the records of the British government were stored in some sixty different places in that city, some of them atrociously unfit. The building of that admirable repository and its successive enlargements have led to the concentration, under one roof, of the records of nearly all branches of the British administration down to within thirty or forty years of the present time.